THE LITERARY DIGEST
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TOPICS OF THE DAY
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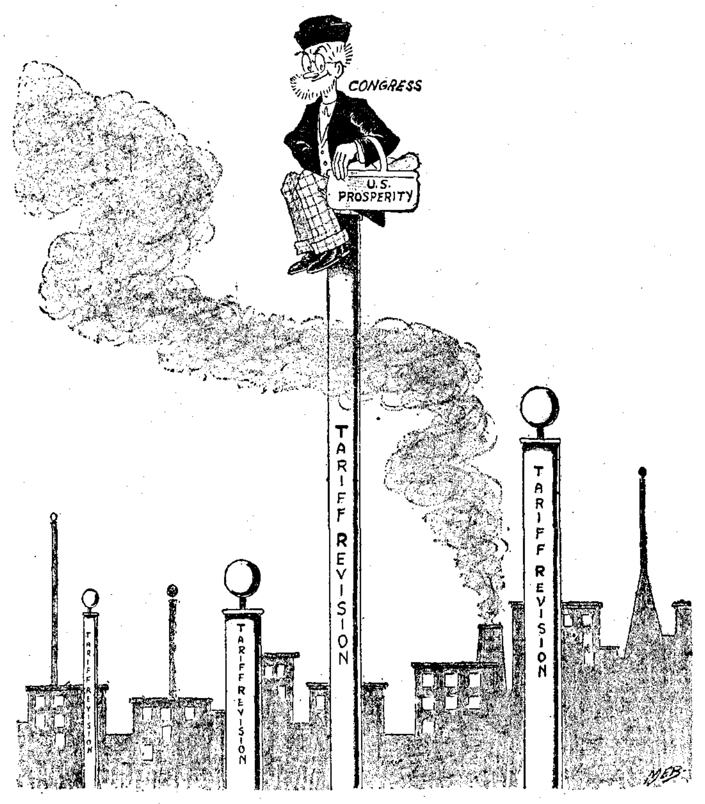
STORM-CENTERS IN THE NEW TARIFF

THE BIG TARIFF FIGHT, of which we have heard so much, is still in prospect as we reach the half-way house in tariff revision—the passage of the Hawley bill by the House of Representatives. This fight has only been postponed, not eliminated, correspondents point out, and it will be worth watching because the Senate with its untrammeled debates and powerful insurgent group furnishes a better battle-field than the well-ordered House with its overwhelming Republican majority; and also because certain definite storm-centers have now developed. Taking these storm-centers in the order of volume of editorial comment, we find that they are the sugar schedule; the effect of the new rates on foreign trade and diplomatic relations; the effect of the new schedules on the cost of living; the question whether the farmer gains more than he loses from what was to have been a farm-relief tariff; the "flexible" features giving the President more power over rates.

Why a tariff bill involving so many hot controversies should have been so easily put through the House of Representatives, with its final passage by a vote of 264 to 147, puzzles some of our Washington correspondents. William Hard, of the Consolidated Press, tries to explain it by saying that almost every important element in our population is "substantially satisfied," this being the reason why Republican opposition was so flattened out that there were more Democrats voting for the bill than Republicans voting against it. Mark Sullivan, too, philosophizes about this situation in the New York *Herald Tribune*. "The notion that there is a contest on between low-tariff advocates and high-tariff advocates is a dream that can only be held by some one far distant from the reality of tariff-making," he says. And this applies to the country at large, Mr. Sullivan continues, averring that "the country is not interested in any abstrusenesses about the economic or moral virtues of any tariff theory," but that "the average voter would take prompt notice of any specific tariff rate which seemed to threaten the stability of the industry out of which he draws profits or wages." The existence of a protective tariff is almost universally assumed as "the stilt of the high standard of living which we have in America." And Mr. Sullivan concludes: "Throughout all circles of American life, belief in protection is so general, so nearly universal, that any Congress faithfully reflecting public opinion in general, is sure to write a fairly high protective tariff, and to be approved for so doing."



THE FLAGPOLE SITTER BECOMES MORE DARING
—Brady in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

This particular tariff bill seems to enjoy a reasonable unanimity of opinion, says Mr. Sullivan in another dispatch. One evidence is "the fact that the bill is virtually as satisfactory to Democrats as to Republicans; the Democrats have made no real party fight against the measure and have offered no alternative measure." This correspondent goes on to sum up this reasonably unanimous Washington opinion about the Hawley bill:

> "Some of the immediate authors of the bill still insist that as respects manufacturing the revision is 'limited.' They say that less than 15 per cent. of the items in the existing tariff are changed in the new one. The prevailing feeling, however, is that as respects scope, the new bill goes further afield than the original program.
>
> "The feeling is equally general, however, that as respects height of rates on individual manufacturing items, the authors of the bill really tried to keep the lid on, and actually achieved moderation in the face of insistent pressure. In the discussions of the bill since it appeared, no one manufacturing item has been picked out as glaringly excessive. There is in this bill no equivalent for the rôle that Schedule K, on woolen goods, played as a cause of public resentment in the tariff revision of 1909. What is said here refers to the manufacturing part of the bill. With regard to the agricultural part, there is a decided feeling that the 3-cent rate on sugar is conspicuously excessive.
>
> "The complaints against the manufacturing part of the bill refer, not to high rates, but to the taking of some three or four products from the free list and putting any tariff at all on them. The three items mainly complained of are building materials, cement, brick, and shingles. The complaints against these items come partly from the farm Representatives.
>
> "If the tariff be regarded as divided into two parts, farming and manufacturing, it may be said that the farmers got nearly all

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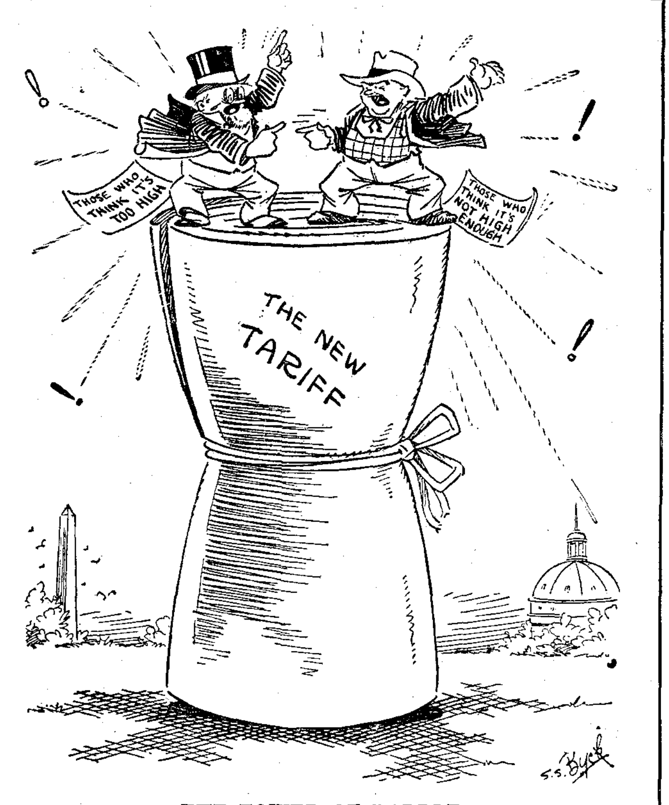

THOSE WHO THINK IT'S TOO HIGH
THOSE WHO THINK IT'S NOT HIGH ENOUGH
THE NEW TARIFF

THE TOWER OF BABBLE

—Byck in the Brooklyn *Times*.

they asked for on every farm product. There are two or three exceptions. One is hides, as to which the farm Representatives wanted 20 per cent. and got only 10. There remains the attitude of the farm Representatives toward rates on manufacturing. As already said, the farm Representatives complain about the taking of building materials from the free list. Excepting these, there is little complaint from farm Representatives about rates on manufactures."

While the tariff bill seemed to move smoothly enough through the House of Representatives, the New York *Journal of Commerce* reminds us that its passage on May 28 marked the completion of nearly five months' work:

"The House Ways and Means Committee began public hearings on the bill passed to-day on January 7. Over 1,100 persons were heard during morning, afternoon, and some night sessions. And 300 more submitted briefs without entering a personal appearance. About 11,000 pages of testimony were taken. The public hearings were concluded February 27, and then the Republican members of the committee took complete charge of the drafting of the measure, the Democrats being excluded from participation. Subcommittees considered the various schedules until the date of the formal introduction of the bill on May 7."

About a hundred minor changes were made in the bill before it was adopted by the House, the correspondents note. Most of these were concessions to the agricultural interests. The most important took both shoes and hides from the free list, and put shoes under a 20 per cent. duty, leather under a 12½ to 30 per cent. duty, and hides under a 10 per cent. duty. Rates on articles of cotton clothing, not specifically provided for, were raised from 35 to 37½ per cent.; additional protection was given the rayon industry. The only notable decrease was in black-strap molasses, used in making industrial alcohol. As the Baltimore *Sun* notes, "the two-cent duty on black-strap molasses proposed in the original bill was changed back to the present tariff of one-sixth of a cent a gallon."

When we come to comparing the Hawley bill passed by the House with the existing tariff law, we find a New York *Times* correspondent reporting that:

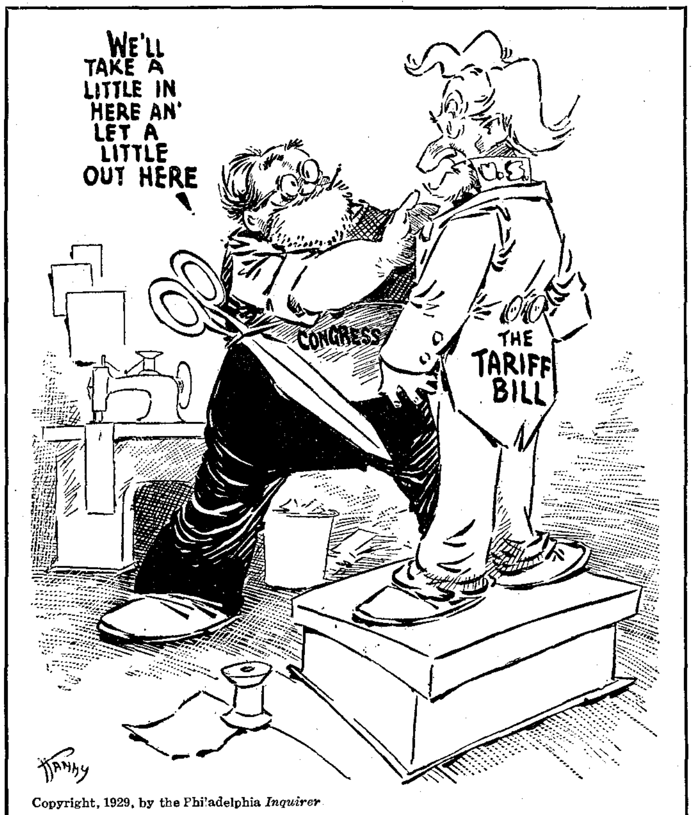
"According to the Tariff Commission figures, submitted to the House, the average equivalent ad valorem rates on manufactured products as provided by the bill passed to-day are 38.62 per cent., as against 34.78 per cent. in the Act of 1922 now in force. The Commission estimated the average ad valorem equivalents on agricultural products in the measure at 54.17 per cent., as against 40.31 per cent. in the existing law. It also was brought out in the House debate that the bill increased the duties on manufactured products about 10 per cent. and the duties on agricultural products at about 35 per cent."

The more important rate changes are thus tabulated in part by The Associated Press:

COMMODITY	*Hawley Bill Rate*	*Present Rate*
Sugar, world rate	3c. lb.	2.2c.
Sugar, Cuban rate	2.4c. lb.	1.76c.
Wool	34c. lb.	31c.
Butter	14c. lb.	12c.
White potatoes	75c. cwt.	50c.
Hides	10%	Free
Leather	12½-30%	Free
Boots and shoes	20%	Free
Wrapper tobacco	$2.50-	$2.10-
Same–stemmed	$3.15 lb.	$2.75
Milk	5c. gal.	2½c.
Cream	48c. gal.	20c.
Beef, veal	6c. lb.	3c.
Sheep, lambs	$3 a head	$2
Lard	3c. lb.	1c.
Eggs	10c. doz.	8c.
Corn	25c. bus.	15c.
Milled rice	2½c. lb.	2c.
Flaxseed	63c. bu.	56c.
Tomatoes	3c. lb.	½c.
Brick	$1.25 per M.	Free
Cement	8c. cwt.	Free
Shingles	25%	Free
Cedar lumber	25%	Free
Maple, birch lumber	15%	Free
Broom-corn	$10 ton	Free
Wood alcohol	18c. gal.	12c.
Linseed oil	4.16c. lb.	3.3c.
Surgical instruments	70%	45%

Live cattle are raised from 1½-2c. a pound to 2-2½c.

Such is the bill that is to be made over by the Senate Finance Committee, which is to begin hearings June 10, and is expected to make a report about the first of August. When the Senate has finished all its debating and amending some weeks after


WE'LL TAKE A LITTLE IN HERE AN' LET A LITTLE OUT HERE
CONGRESS
U.S.
THE TARIFF BILL

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THERE ARE ALWAYS SOME ALTERATIONS ON ANY NEW SUIT

—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

"WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THAT?"

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 4.

1. Can one take a bath in the New York subway? (p. 54).
2. Where is it now thought King Solomon's mines were located? (p. 18).
3. Is Communism a serious menace in Germany? (p. 15).
4. Is America drifting into the pre-war condition of Germany? (p. 14).
5. How many leaning towers are there in Europe? (p. 20).
6. What is Dr. Mayo's recipe for keeping young? (p. 13).
7. Is there any church opposition to church lobbying? (p. 26).
8. What two European countries, formerly noted for large families, now have a falling birth-rate? (p. 17).
9. Who is Buffery Boggs? (p. 36).
10. What woman is given credit for settling Tennessee's rayon war? (p. 12).
11. Why is it dangerous to lock the bathroom door? (p. 21).
12. How many kinds of Lutherans are there? Of Methodists? Of Presbyterians? Of Baptists? (p. 28).
13. Who broke the *Question Mark's* airplane endurance record? What was the new figure set? (p. 60).
14. How much did the latest Mexican revolt cost? (p. 13).
15. What caused the failure of Red Russia's war on religion? (p. 27).
16. Is one twin apt to follow the other in crime? (p. 19).
17. How can we guard against X-ray film explosions? (p. 41).
18. When did an English King gnaw sticks and straw? (p. 58).
19. Where will Shaw's new play be produced first? (p. 25).
20. What Italian playwright opposes talking movies? (p. 22).
21. In what European country is a chaperon called a "carbine"? (p. 16).
22. Who is France's "most reactionary writer"? (p. 24).
23. Where is it planned to build residential sky-scrapers? (p. 46).
24. What is said to be the basis of all great acting? (p. 25).
25. What qualities are indicative of genius? (pp. 20–21).

that, the tariff bill will be quite unrecognizable to its House sponsors, the Washington correspondents agree.

Naturally, the Hawley bill seems a "fair and equitable measure" to its chief sponsor, Chairman Willis C. Hawley of the House Committee on Ways and Means. In the agricultural Middle West the Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.) finds the bill "a fairly commendable product." It seems "basically sound" to the South Bend *Tribune* (Rep.). In the Far West the Spokane *Spokesman-Review* (Ind.) considers the bill a faithful attempt to translate the Hoover campaign pledges into performance. The Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.) says it "fulfils the main purpose, which is increased protection to farm products, and gives aid to every branch of agriculture in every section." Realizing that the Hawley bill is only a starter, *The Farm Journal* (Philadelphia) thinks that "some duties on some farm imports are sufficient and some not," while "none seem excessive." It adds: "Import tariffs on manufactures are handled with intelligence, and we see no signs of subsidizing trades already prosperous."

Not even the to-do over sugar impresses *The Manufacturers Record* (Baltimore), which commends the increased duties on sugar as "a step toward the safeguarding and upbuilding of a domestic sugar industry, for the rights of our own people must be given the first consideration whenever foreign demands are detrimental to the development and prosperity of the United States." Naturally, the same attitude is taken by dailies in beet-sugar-producing States.

That "the sugar tariff is an unwarranted grab on the public's pocketbook for the enrichment of one industry," however, is a statement made by the Houston *Post-Dispatch* (Dem.), which is echoed by papers all over the country, including the Hartford *Times* (Dem.), Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), New York *Times* (Dem.), Newark *News* (Ind.), Washington *Post* (Ind.), Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.), Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), Detroit *News* (Ind.), and the weekly *Nation.* President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, has condemned the increase in the sugar schedule as "unjustifiable and indefensible." According to Congressman Frear (Rep., Wis.):

> "A 60-per-cent. sugar duty is a useless sop to a few sugar companies that will lay a last straw on the back of 30,000,000 farm sugar consumers, give futile protection to an army of beet-field Mexican and child labor, fatten the enormous profits of a handful of wealthy companies in the Philippine Islands, in Colorado, and Utah; and bring eventual but speedy disaster to the domestic sugar business."

It is estimated, says the Nashville *Banner*, "that the beet-sugar producers would secure only about $4,000,000 additional under the new schedule. This is only about one-twenty-fifth of the $100,000,000 extra cost of living that would be placed on the American people, of whom the farmers compose the largest class." Other papers emphasize the harm to be done Cuba by a tariff directed against her principal product.

The foreign relations angle of the tariff discussion is summed up in the Democratic Charleston *News and Courier's* remark that "the bill contains everything unfriendly to foreign countries and leaves undone nothing that would tend to array them against us." And in the Baltimore *Evening Sun* we read:

> "Our best foreign customer is Canada, and other good ones are Cuba, Mexico, and the South American countries. The increases on milk, cheese, and other dairy products, beef, veal, and lamb, lumber and shingles will irritate Canada. The heavy increase in the duty on sugar will irritate Cuba. The increases on sugar and hemp will irritate Mexico. The increases on meats, sheep, goats, and lambs will irritate South American producers."

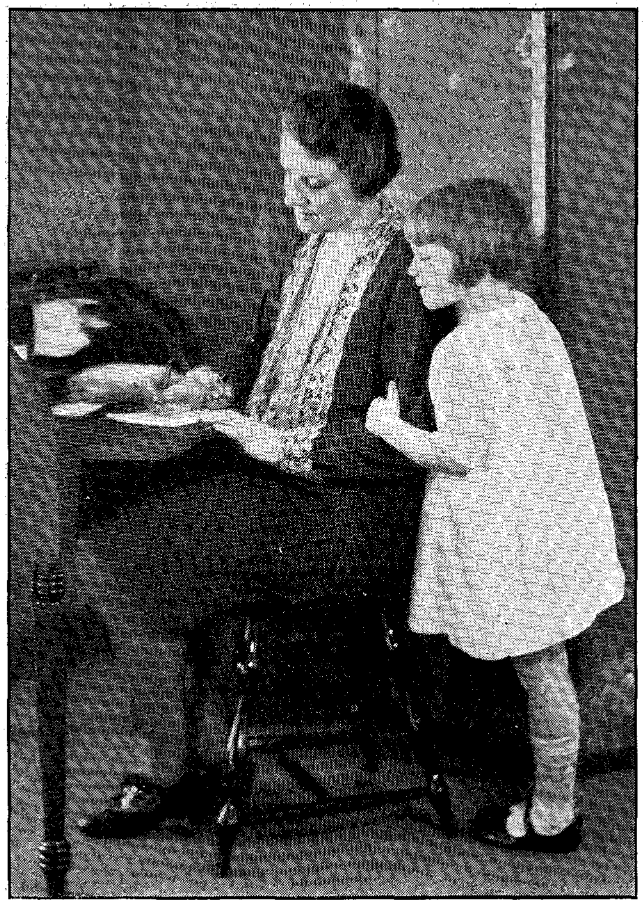
The new tariff bill, it will be remembered, modifies the "flexible" provisions of the law, giving the President and the Tariff Commission greater power, and reorganizing the Commission. Here we find the Syracuse *Post-Standard* and *The Ohio Farmer* (Cleveland) feeling that there has been a distinct step forward. The net effect, says the Springfield *Republican*, "is to leave tariff-making more than in the past in the hands of customs experts."

That the Hawley tariff unnecessarily and enormously increases the cost of living is the declaration of papers like the New York *Evening World* (Dem.), Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Ind.), and Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.). Congressman Rainey (Dem., Ill.) is quoted in the press as asserting that the proposed tariff will add between $600,000,000 and $700,000,000 yearly to the cost of living, or, as a writer in the Washington *News* estimates, "an added burden of $5 or $6 a year for every person in the United States, or $25 to $30 for a family of five."

That the bill is a great disappointment to the farmer is the assertion of papers like the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.), Detroit *News* (Ind.), St. Paul *Dispatch* (Rep.), Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.), and Topeka *State Journal* (Rep.). *The New England Homestead* (Springfield, Mass.) reminds us that "leaders of the National Grange, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, the National Dairy Union, American Cotton Growers' Exchange, National Livestock Association, National Poultry Council, and various other organizations, after a conference, issued a statement in which it was unanimously contended that the proposed tariff is far from satisfactory because it does not provide adequate duties on major products of the farm."

A DRY CRUSADER TAKES TO THE AIR

OF THE THREE WOMEN who have figured most prominently in the news of the last few days—Anna Weinstock, Mabel Walker Willebrandt, and Rosika Schwimmer—Mrs. Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General, has had the distinction of serving under three Presidents in the highest office of any of her sex. Now she resigns to become Washington counsel of large aviation interests. No longer will she be upheld in her prosecutions of Prohibition offenders by the drys, and attacked by the wets. Retiring of her own accord, with what the New York *World's* Washington correspondent characterizes as "the warmest praise given by this Administration to any public servant leaving office," she becomes the Aviation Corporation's legal adviser at an annual retainer said to be three times as large as her government salary.



Underwood & Underwood photograph

"SEVEN YEARS OF SACRIFICE"

"To public service" is what President Hoover calls Mrs. Willebrandt's term in Washington. She is here seen with her adopted daughter.

Dry organizations the country over consider Mrs. Willebrandt a martyr to the cause of Prohibition; she has been too thorough in her enforcement activities, it is hinted, and as a result has felt the Presidential ax. But the White House, it seems, has gone to considerable trouble to assure Washington correspondents that there has been no disagreement between Mrs. Willebrandt and President Hoover, or between Mrs. Willebrandt and Attorney-General Mitchell. What, then, caused her to resign? "Pique," suggests one newspaper. Says W. W. Jermane, in a Washington dispatch to the Seattle *Times:*

> "As an Assistant Attorney-General, Mrs. Willebrandt now has charge of Prohibition activities in the Department of Justice. Leaders of the Anti-Saloon League and other dry organizations, however, have hoped that she would be placed in charge of Prohibition enforcement when the dry unit is transferred from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice, as planned by the President.
>
> "It is surmised in Washington that she probably learned that this honor was not to be hers, and that her resignation was the result. Her chance of promotion is said to have disappeared with the appointment of John Lord O'Brian, of Buffalo, to succeed Colonel Donovan as assistant to the Attorney-General, and of Attorney-General Sisson, of Rhode Island, as assistant in charge of administration.
>
> "Mrs. Willebrandt has been more or less of a storm-center ever since she was appointed, eight years ago. Last fall she was criticized from one end of the country to the other for dragging the Church into politics."

Since then, says Clinton W. Gilbert, Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, "Republican leaders have viewed with alarm the possibility that she might be made responsible for the enforcement of a law so full of political dynamite as the Volstead Law." In reply to Mrs. Willebrandt's letter of resignation, President Hoover said, in part:

> "MY DEAR MRS. WILLEBRANDT:
>
> "I have received your resignation with deep regret. In view of the great opportunity which has come to you for reentry into private practise before the bar, and in view of the seven years of sacrifice you already have made to public service, I do not feel that I am justified in again asking you to reconsider.
>
> "The position you have held has been one of the most difficult in the Government, and one which could not have been conducted with such distinguished success by one of less legal ability and moral courage."

In a Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune*, we learn that—

> "Miss Mabel Walker was born in Kansas, in May, 1889. She lived a somewhat nomadic life as her family removed from State to State. In 1906, when she was sixteen, she attended Park College, near Kansas City. Her father, David William Walker, moved the family once again to Michigan, where the daughter taught school and was married to Arthur F. Willebrandt, from whom she later separated.
>
> "Continuing her teaching career in California, she was made principal of a public school, and later entered the University of Southern California to obtain a degree of law. She was admitted to the California bar in 1915, and immediately took up a crusade in defense of women's rights, practising in Los Angeles.
>
> "President Harding brought Mrs. Willebrandt into the Federal service from California, being responsible for her appointment in 1921 as an Assistant Attorney-General in charge of cases under the Prohibition laws, tax laws, and the Bureau of Federal Prisons. Her energetic, unrelenting enforcement policies have kept her in the public eye for most of the intervening period."

In the opinion of the New York *World*, Mrs. Willebrandt's resignation will be welcomed, not only by the wets of the country, "but by many of the shrewder and fairer Prohibitionists." President Hoover, thinks the New Haven *Register*, "would have made a tactical error had he given her the task of enforcing Prohibition in the new department. She has been too much a storm-center in the Prohibition controversy." She would be ineffective in that job, believes the New York *Evening Post*, because she is a woman; because of her campaign appeal to religious prejudice, and because "she has made the dry cause a holy cause. Such a person, whether man or woman, can not make a good enforcement chief." Of course, admits the New York *Herald Tribune:*

> "It is a thankless task which Mrs. Willebrandt is about to lay down, and one can hardly blame her for grasping the opportunity to be rid of it.
>
> "On the other hand, it would be silly to pretend that the public sincerely regrets her prospective departure. No one will deny that she has been most conscientious in her efforts. But her methods and personality, instead of advancing the cause of enforcement, have on the whole retarded it.
>
> "The only hope for the effective enforcement of Prohibition lies in winning the cooperation of the people. It may be a dim hope, but certainly there is no chance for progress in the opposite direction. Mrs. Willebrandt has shown very little appreciation of this fact, seeming usually to prefer the big stick to persuasion."

MADAME SCHWIMMER—"WITHOUT A COUNTRY"

"I AM A WOMAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY." This was the first comment of Mme. Rosika Schwimmer—internationally known publicist and pacifist, who inspired Henry Ford to send his "peace ship" to Europe in 1915 "to get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas"—when she learned that the United States Supreme Court had barred her from American citizenship. "I renounced my citizenship in Hungary, where I was born, and came to this country, eager to become an American. I am denied that right because I have consistently refused to bear arms in case of war," she explains to the newspaper interviewers in New York, where she is now living. Discussing her predicament with a representative of the New York *Telegram*, she adds these interesting remarks:

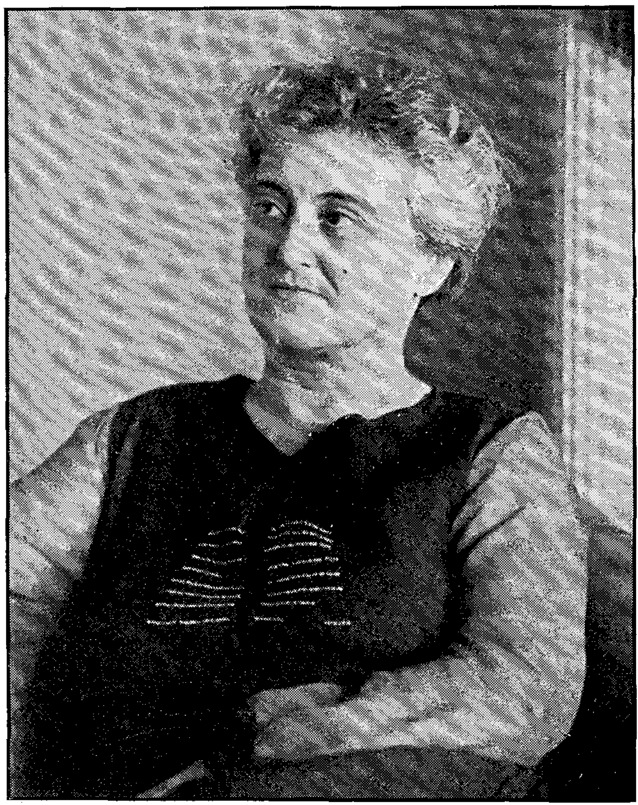
> "Where can I go, and how can I get out of this country? I can't get any passports, and no steamship company will sell me a ticket without one. Anyway, if America, the most powerful country in the world, does not want me because I am too dangerous, what country can I find that will be brave enough to let me enter?
>
> "The decision represents a strange contradiction to me. The United States is the most powerful nation in the world, and whichever way she turns the rest of the world will follow, whether they like it or not.
>
> "And when they hear that America is demanding that even its women be prepared to take up arms, I can see no other result than the super-militarization of the world."

Madame Schimmer's petition for citizenship has been before the courts for two years. It was denied by the United States District Court of the Northern District of Illinois. Then the Circuit Court of Appeals overruled this verdict, but is now in turn overruled by a six-to-three decision of the United States Supreme Court, the dissenting Justices being Holmes, Brandeis, and Sanford. "The Supreme Court is the final authority in such matters, and therefore it is idle to discuss the wisdom of the decision," remarks the Baltimore *Sun*, which nevertheless quotes in place of a leading editorial the entire minority decision as delivered by Mr. Justice Holmes. "The law is the law," agrees the conservative New York *Times*, but "it is a little anomalous that a country which has renounced war should exclude from its citizenship a person whose chief offense is her opposition to war."

Representative of the many papers that enthusiastically applaud the majority opinion, on the other hand, are the New York *Evening Post*, which declares that "the Supreme Court acted as it had to act, if there is any meaning in nationalism and the duties of citizenship," and the Washington *Evening Star*, which is convinced that "excepting our professional peace-at-any-price groups, the republic will applaud the Supreme Court's ruling." Madame Schwimmer, adds *The Star*, "sought to break into the American family on her own terms."

Mr. Justice Butler, in writing the majority opinion, held that by a fundamental principle of the Constitution it "is the duty of citizens by force of arms to defend our Government against all enemies whenever necessity arises." And he ruled that any views held by aliens which tended to lessen the willingness of citizens to bear arms constituted a matter that can not be disregarded in the granting of citizenship. To quote the majority opinion in part:

> "Taken as a whole, her testimony shows that her objection to military service rests on reasons other than mere inability because of her sex and age to bear arms. Her exprest willingness to be treated as the Government dealt with conscientious objectors who refused to take up arms in the recent war indicates that she deemed herself to belong to that class.
>
> "The fact that she is an uncompromising pacifist with no sense of nationalism, but only a cosmic sense of belonging to the human family, justifies belief that she may be opposed to the use of military force as contemplated by our Constitution and laws. And her testimony clearly suggests that she is disposed to exert her power to influence others to such opposition.
>
> "A pacifist in the general sense of the word is one who seeks to maintain peace and abolish war. Such purposes are in harmony with the Constitution and policy of our Government. But the word is also used and understood to mean one who refuses or is unwilling for any purpose to bear arms because of conscientious considerations, and who is disposed to encourage others in such refusal. And one who is without any sense of nationalism is not well-bound or held by the ties of affection to any nation or Government. . . . The District Court was bound by the law to deny her application."



Underwood & Underwood photograph

BECAUSE SHE "WOULD NOT TAKE UP ARMS"

For this or any other country in the event of war, and because she is "an uncompromising pacifist" with "no sense of nationalism," Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, of "peace ship" fame, was barred from United States citizenship by the Supreme Court.

To this Mr. Justice Holmes retorted in his vigorous assault on the majority opinion that if any principle of the Constitution calls for guarding more than any other, it is the principle of free thought; he referred to the fact that Quakers (President Hoover's denomination) are conscientious objectors to war; and he remarked that many American citizens hold the same pacifist views as Madame Schwimmer. To quote further:

> "The views referred to are an extreme opinion in favor of pacifism and a statement that she would not bear arms to defend the Constitution. So far as the adequacy of her oath is concerned, I hardly can see how it is affected by the statement, inasmuch as she is a woman over fifty years of age, and would not be allowed to bear arms if she wanted to. And as to the opinion, the whole examination of the applicant shows that she holds none of the now-dreaded creed, but thoroughly believes in organized government, and prefers that of the United States to any other in the world.
>
> "Surely it can not show lack of attachment to the principles of the Constitution that she thinks that it can be improved. I suppose that most intelligent people think that it might be. Her particular improvement looking to the abolition of war seems to be not materially different in its bearing on this case from a wish to establish cabinet government as in England, or a single house, or one term of seven years for the President, or, to touch a more burning question, only a judge mad with partizanship would exclude because the applicant thought that the Eighteenth Amendment should be repealed."

THE REPARATIONS RAINBOW AT PARIS

AFTER SIXTEEN WEEKS of storm and strife at Paris, a rainbow suddenly appeared on May 29 in the form of an announcement that the committee of experts had fixt the total for Germany's reparations payments for all time—fifty-eight payments averaging close to $400,000,000 each—and that it had arranged for a great international bank to be set up in some neutral center to handle all the payments. Heretofore, we are reminded, the great trouble with the Dawes plan was that, as a temporary bridge over a difficult situation, it left undetermined the amount Germany was to pay, and the number of years over which the payments were to be spread. The agreement now reached by Germany and her creditors provides that she pay approximately $27,000,000,000. There are a number of details yet to be settled, say Paris dispatches, but official Washington is said to believe that the committee of experts will find a way around any difficulties that may arise. It is also said by the New York *World's* correspondent to be hopeful that France may now see her way clear to bring about ratification of the Mellon-Berenger debt agreement, which has been hanging fire, pending a settlement of the reparations problem. The payments which Germany is to make, under the experts' plan, will take care of all the reparations payments, says P. J. Philip, in a Paris dispatch to the New York *Times;* they will pay for the service of the Dawes plan loan, the costs of the armies of occupation (including our own), and the payments of the Allied debts to the United States during a period of fifty-nine years. As the New York *World* explains:

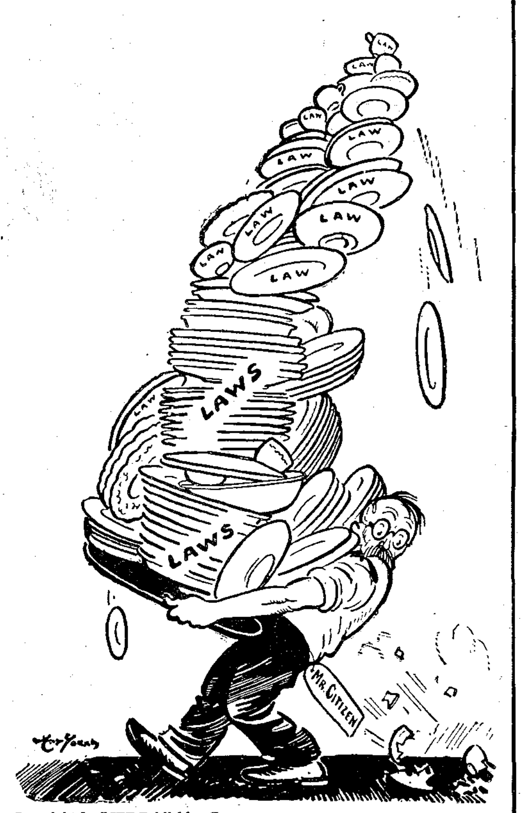
> "For Germany the new plan has two distinct advantages. It fixes the total payments at a definite sum, and it reduces the average yearly payments during the life of the agreement to four-fifths of the standard annuity which Germany is paying this year under the Dawes plan.
>
> "The questions of a moratorium of payments in case of economic depression, of the debts of the succession States to Germany, of providing more freedom in the management of the German State railroads, and of reimbursing Belgium for losses incurred from the enforced circulation of marks in that country during the war, still remain to be settled. Some of them seem hardly within the purview of the reparations experts, and may be left for direct negotiations between the governments concerned. None of the others seems likely to bring a rupture after a common basis of interpretation has been reached on the principal issues."

On all sides it is agreed that the success of the Paris reparations conference was largely due to the persuasive powers of Owen D. Young, its chairman. Mr. Young is said to have reasoned, not only with Germany, but with her creditors, including the United States. To quote the New York *Herald Tribune:*

> "The settlement will relieve Germany, not only of a substantial present burden of payment, but also of an impending increase by operation of the index of German prosperity provided by the Dawes plan.
>
> "Most important of all, the settlement will permit European reconstruction to go forward on a more solid foundation, and will enable Europe and the United States to continue with renewed confidence the interchanges of international trade and finance upon which the peace and well-being of the world depend."

A MOVE TO MOP UP THE STATUTE BOOKS

ONE OF THE PROBLEMS of the average man is how to keep abreast of the changes that are continually being made in this country's laws. "The statutes are overburdened with petty laws," points out the New York *Evening World*, "perhaps a third of which are unnecessary. These should be wiped from the books." This outburst, it seems, was occasioned by a recent speech by Governor Byrd, of Virginia, in which he advocated for every State in the Union a special session of the legislature, not for the purpose of spreading additional legislation on the books, but for repealing archaic or undesirable laws. In the Governor's State, the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* reminds us that—



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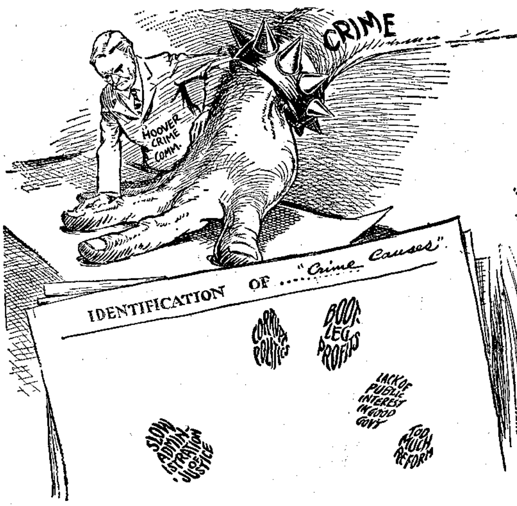
YOU CAN'T BLAME HIM

—Art Young in *Life.*

> "Governor Byrd's suggestion was not entirely new, but merely restated from a different view-point the proposal made a long time ago by Representative Tucker, of Virginia. Mr. Tucker was of the opinion, and, no doubt, still holds to it, that sessions of both the national and State lawmaking bodies should be severely restricted. He realized that the piling up of a great bulk of law was restrictive of progress, and not an aid to it. The trouble with legislators is that they never know when to halt the procession of bills. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they lose the perspective of statesmen in the desire to impress the people back home. It is their conviction that the more bills they sponsor in the Senate or House, the greater will be their prestige with the constituents who sent them there. The nightmare of an elective officer is that the voters are planning a determined drive on him because of his inaction on the job, when the truth is that, in this enlightened age, they would be vastly more pleased with him if he would confine himself to the business of voting against bad or useless bills, and let his own schemes slide.
>
> "There is a great deal of merit in what Governor Byrd says. The United States, the traditional spirit of which is to permit the individual and the smaller communities the greatest possible freedom of action, is a law-ridden country. We live under a mass of statutes—an ever-increasing mass of them—which are either useless, or vicious, or both. This condition is conducive to a state of lawlessness."

This is a situation, explains *The Evening World*, which is perfectly well known throughout the nation, but nothing is ever done about it. "Why not?" this paper wishes to know. At present, it explains, "it is quite impossible for the average citizen to keep up with the enactments prohibiting them from doing this or that." In fact—

> "We have many laws so drawn by legislators as to be open to conflicting interpretations, and citizens must go to court occasionally to learn whether or not they have violated them. There is no reason why these can not be made understandable to any layman of ordinary intelligence. It only requires a little more intelligence on the part of the lawmakers.
>
> "And in every State in the older parts of the country laws enacted many generations ago, in response to popular prejudice and superstition, have been permitted to remain upon the books. Occasionally the country is both amused and shocked when one of these archaic laws is turned against a citizen. Amused, because the court scene transports us to the days of witchcraft and religious intolerance of the worst sort; shocked, that in this century such things should be. These laws are usually ignored by officials and citizens, and yet they are laws. They will not be enforced; they ought, therefore, to be repealed."


CRIME
HOOVER CRIME COMM.
IDENTIFICATION OF ..."Crime Causes"
CORRUPT POLITICS
BOOT-LEG PROFITS
LACK OF PUBLIC INTEREST IN GOOD GOV'T
SLOW ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE
TOO MUCH REFORM

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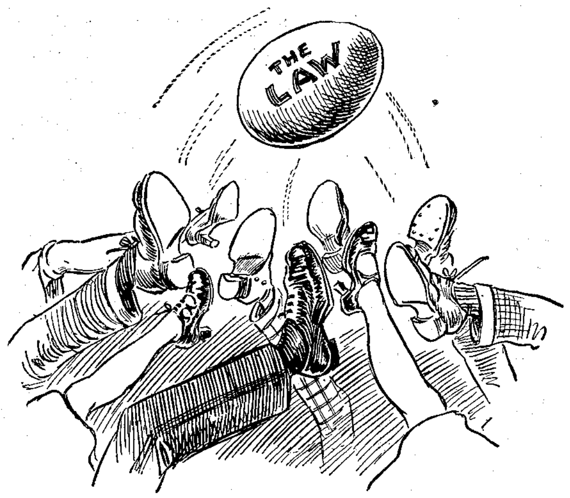
TAKING HIS FINGER PRINTS
—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune.*



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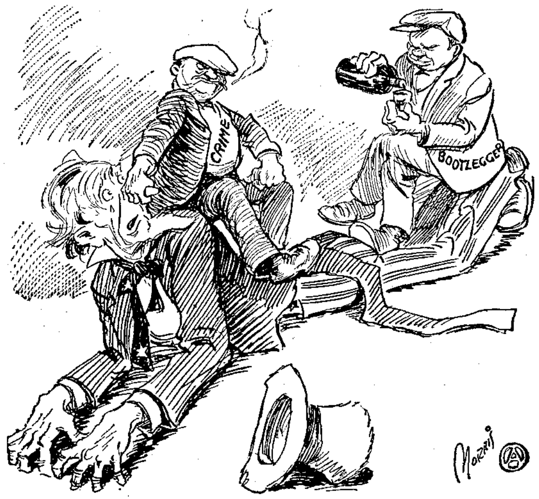
THE MOST POPULAR GAME IN AMERICA
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.


CRIME
BOOTLEGGER

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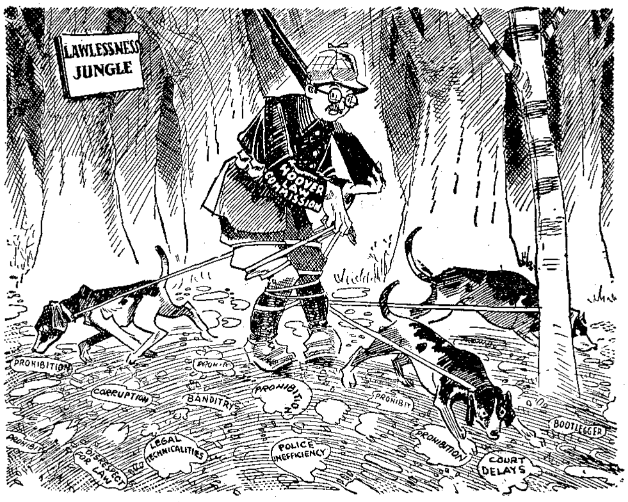
THE STRONGEST NATION IN THE WORLD!
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.


LAWLESSNESS JUNGLE
HOOVER LAW COMMISSION
PROHIBITION
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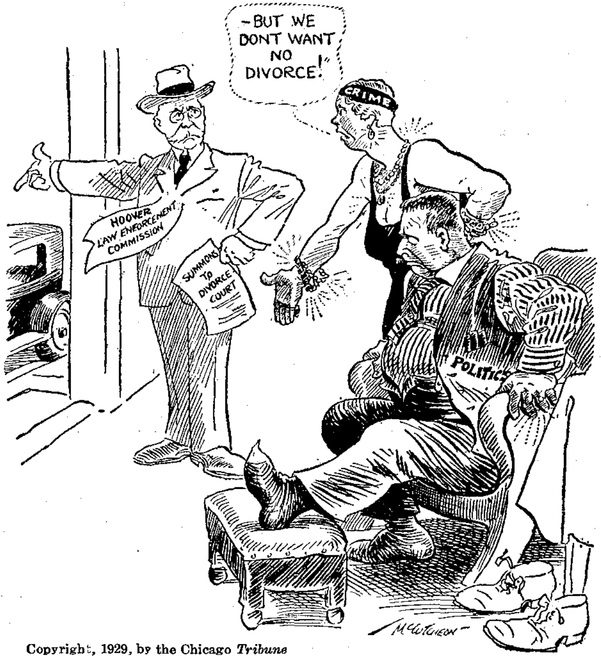
DISRESPECT FOR LAW
LEGAL TECHNICALITIES
POLICE INEFFICIENCY
PROHIBITION
COURT DELAYS

MIXED TRAILS
—Doyle in the Philadelphia *Record.*


"—BUT WE DONT WANT NO DIVORCE!"
CRIME
HOOVER LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION
SUMMONS TO DIVORCE COURT
POLITICS
McCUTCHEON

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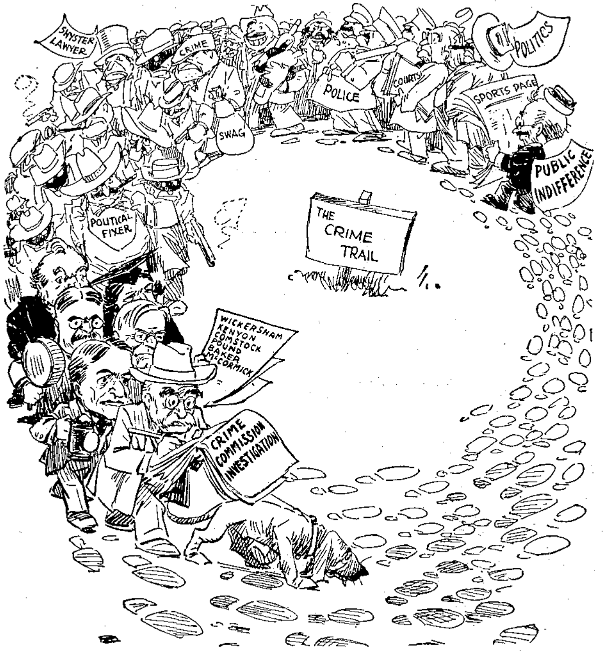
THE COMMISSION WILL DO A GOOD JOB
IF THEY CAN PRY THIS PAIR APART
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*


SHYSTER LAWYER
CRIME
POLITICS
POLICE
COURTS
SPORTS PAGE
SWAG
PUBLIC INDIFFERENCE
POLITICAL FIXER
THE CRIME TRAIL
WICKERSHAM KENYON COMSTOCK POUND BAKER McCORMICK
CRIME COMMISSION INVESTIGATION

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AND THE FIRST ONE THEY COME TO WILL BE—?
—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune.*

A FEW CLUES FOR THE CRIME COMMISSION TO WORK ON, OFFERED BY THE CARTOONISTS

RAYS OF SUNSHINE IN THE RAYON WAR

SETTLED BY A WOMAN! This is the fact that astounds American newspaper editors, as they ponder the causes of the strike in the rayon and silk mills of Elizabethton, Tennessee, and the further fact that mill owners and officials, labor leaders, strikers' representatives, and even an arbitrator from the Department of Labor were unable to bring labor and capital together. No; it was a "pretty, 28-year-old representative" of the Secretary of Labor—so says the conservative Associated Press—who went down into the southeastern corner of the Tennessee mountain country, among some of the "fightin'est" of our pioneer stock, and brought to a close a long-smoldering and bitter controversy. For weeks, we are told, several thousand men and women mill workers had been on strike, not only at Elizabethton, but in North and South Carolina. But conditions in the Tennessee city, it seems, were becoming rather critical, and units of the National Guard were on duty, sometimes with fixt bayonets, to protect the mills and preserve a semblance of order.

Keystone View photograph

SHE SETTLED A WAR

In the Tennessee rayon industry. Miss Anna Weinstock, of Boston and the Department of Labor, "a debonair young woman with a quiet way," is given credit by the mill owners' representative, the striking millworkers of Elizabethton, Tennessee, and union officials for making a settlement possible.

Into this seething situation came Miss Anna Weinstock, of the Government's Conciliation Service, with orders from the Secretary of Labor to bring the rayon war to a close. Working anonymously, quietly, and almost single-handed, she succeeded in obtaining from the head of the Bemberg and Glanzstoff mills a proffer of settlement much more conciliatory than any theretofore put forward. The fact that the strike is said to have been costing the mill owners $40,000 a day may have had its influence, but the Elizabethton correspondents of Eastern dailies and press associations give Miss Weinstock most of the credit. By that time the Tennessee strike was attracting nation-wide attention. It had cost—in wages, interruption of business, and mill activities, we are told, close to $1,000,000. Southern cities that had weaned away mills from New England on the strength of their claims that wages were shorter and hours longer in the South—and profits therefore greater—were being "panned" unmercifully in Northern editorials. More than one paper sent its star writer to the disaffected areas. The Providence *Journal*, for example, sent Ashmun Brown, its Washington correspondent. Says this writer:

> "The original cause of the first strike at Elizabethton was a difference over the wages paid to girls as beginners. This resulted in an increase, satisfactory to the union. The second strike was called as a protest against the discharge of union workers. Up to the hour of settlement, recognition of the union was the only question at issue; there was no question of wages or working conditions.
>
> "With the backing of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, the United Textile Workers, and the American Federation of Labor, a determined drive is being made, with this strike as the immediate instrument, to unionize the textile plants in Tennessee. The focal point of the campaign is Elizabethton and its rayon plants."

The basis on which the strike was settled is thus given by the New York *Journal of Commerce* correspondent at Elizabethton:

> "All former employees must make application for reinstatement. Next, the application is considered by the plants, and, if rejected, the applicant is to be informed as to why and the reasons furnished. Next, if the applicant feels he had been misjudged, he can appeal to E. T. Willson, the personnel director, who will judge the case impartially.
>
> "Fourth, Willson's decision is final and binding. Fifth, the companies are not to discriminate against former employees who may be union members, provided these members do not carry on their activities in the plants. The last item is that a grievance committee is to be appointed."

While the mill owners' representative declares that he "will deal only with former employees as such, and not with the union as a union," a writer for the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, on the ground at Elizabethton, considers the settlement of the strike "a victory for the workers and for organized labor." According to an Associated Press dispatch from Elizabethton:

> "Two persons stand out prominently in the settlement. The first is Miss Weinstock, who picked up the broken threads of negotiation and united them when her predecessor had failed. The second is E. T. Willson, who aided materially in adjusting the Passaic textile workers' strike in 1927. Mr. Willson's appointment as personnel director of the rayon mills here was announced this afternoon. The strikers, almost to a unit, have profound confidence in Mr. Willson's fairness and willingness to deal rightly with them.
>
> "Miss Weinstock's progress on the case dates from her arrival two weeks ago, when she registered under an assumed name at the hotel. At that time affairs were drifting to open warfare, and additional State troopers and police had been ordered out to reenforce the 600 men then on duty.
>
> "The belief prevails here that Miss Weinstock was instrumental in having Mr. Willson appointed. She left Elizabethton for a hurried visit to New York and Washington at one stage of the negotiations, and shortly after her return it became known that plans were on the way to bring Mr. Willson here. In any event, his appointment apparently was the final argument for calling off the strike."

The fact that a dark cloud has been rolled away from Tennessee's industrial horizon causes rejoicing among both Southern and Northern dailies. And we must not consider the strike and its settlement a local affair, warns the Washington *Star*, "for what has happened there can happen elsewhere in the United States."

"Sympathy throughout the country has been pretty generally with the employees of the Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina textile mills in their troubles," believes the Houston *Post-Dispatch*, and the Washington *News* and other Scripps-Howard dailies agree that—

> "North Carolina's so-called cheap labor has been exploited, as has that of Tennessee, South Carolina, and other Southern States. For a time the Southern manufacturers enjoyed an advantage over New England. Now they are paying the penalty with strikes and demands for higher wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions.
>
> "Prosperous communities are those where the workers are contented, where wages are high, and where working and living conditions are good."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

These continual "probes" don't connote probity.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

To the motorist hard roads are the easiest to travel.—*Elizabethtown (Ky.) News.*

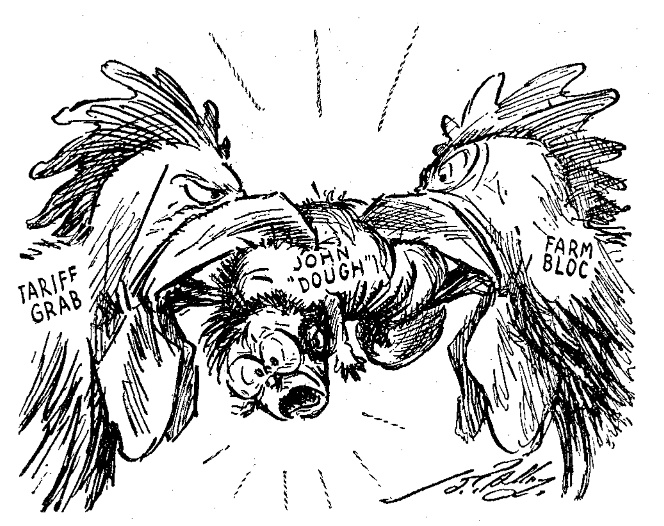
An up-to-date Pittsburgh mausoleum is provided with a fire-escape.—*Florence (Ala.) Herald.*

Every day is mother's day—happily for the rest of the family.—*Christian Science Monitor.*

And these power paint-sprayers must be a great help in a large family of girls.—*St. Joseph News-Press.*

It is those who have tried it most frequently who are convinced that marriage is a failure.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

There are poor people in the Tennessee mountains who live in such dilapidated shacks that every time it rains, they have to go out and get in the sedan.—*Kay Features.*



The Poor Worm: "——an' they call me the consumer!"
—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*

The more you observe husbands, the more you wonder why some ladies feel sensitive about not having one.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

Some of our prominent public men are said to have been exceptionally dull as school-boys. We find this easily credible.—*Punch.*

It's a funny thing, but the man who spends the most time with his hands in his pockets has the least in them. —*American Lumberman.*

They call Washington the seat of the Government, meaning, of course, the proper place to register your kicks.—*The Thomas E. Pickerill Service.*

Two twelve-ton steel doors on the Bank of England's new vaults are water-tight, which should provide protection for the institution's liquid assets.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Another need of the age is less scheming to get by without working and more working to get by without scheming.—*Los Angeles Times.*

Probably 1929 will go down in history as the year in which the farmer was relieved of the idea that he was going to get relief.—*Macon Telegraph.*

Life is very difficult, and if you run through the amber light the policeman nabs you, and if you don't the car behind bumps into you.—*Ohio State Journal.*

"Scarface Al" gets a year in a Philadelphia jail for carrying a pistol. If this sort of thing keeps on, it may yet be possible to punish gunmen for shooting people.—*Boston Transcript.*

Another reason we're going to read former President Coolidge's autobiography all the way through is to see if we can detect any of the Joan Lowell influence.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Woolworth's stores in Ireland have been burned down. It is alleged that several excited Scots had narrow escapes from falling masonry while selecting wedding presents.—*Glasgow Eastern Standard.*

Export wheat freight-rates dropt six cents a bushel last week, and at the same time wheat prices dropt six cents. The difference between the two figures represents the farmer's profit. —*Marshall County Banner.*

We have our moments of depression when we fear the abolition of poverty which President Hoover has promised us isn't going to include the consumer, but, of course, he doesn't count for much anyway.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Education is first aid in finding out how little you know.—*Tampa Times.*

Stores are advertising "vacation needs." We always need one.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Most of the men with a pull began by having a push.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

The modern baby doesn't have to age much before it wants to go buy, buy.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Speaking as one aeronautical expert to another, we'd say what that Zepp needs is more zip.—*Macon Telegraph.*

"Agriculture is sick and needs a physician," says a farm paper. Won't a Herb doctor do?—*Southern Lumberman.*

It is discovered that men spend almost as much money in the beauty shops as women do. This discovery was obviously not made by surveying the results. —*San Diego Union.*

If you see a home advertised now with a "beautiful view," it means a delicatessen is visible from the front window.—*Kay Features.*

An exchange has an editorial asking, "Can War Settle It?" War can't settle anything—it can't even settle its bills. —*Jackson News.*

It is said the Mexican revolution cost $15,000,000, but we doubt whether they could get that for it now.—*New York Evening Post.*

Hoover's Economic Commission says we are "just on the fringe of prosperity." Most of us are on the ragged edge. —*Elizabethtown (Ky.) News.*

When an art expert can't tell a copy of an old master from the original, a simple layman wonders why the copy isn't worth as much as the original.—*Southern Lumberman.*

The way to keep young, says Dr. Mayo, is to live with young people. And the way to grow gray is to try to keep up with them.—*San Diego Union.*

It seems, too, as if the Federal Commission ought to devise some way to make the radio behave itself better when company is present.—*Indianapolis News.*

A University of Chicago professor says man may live as long as he finds the world amusing. Then let the professors continue their funny sayings.—*Kay Features.*

The projected Chicago sky-scraper of the record height of just over a thousand feet is believed to be the outcome of an increasing desire to get away from the underworld.—*Punch.*

The court has ordered Des Moines University to reopen upon the plea of six students demanding classes. We now give up trying to understand the younger generation.—*The New Yorker.*

"Husbands must train their wives in the first months of their marriage," says Dorothy Dix, "while they are still willing to heed advice." Dorothy is getting funnier all the time.—*Macon Telegraph.*

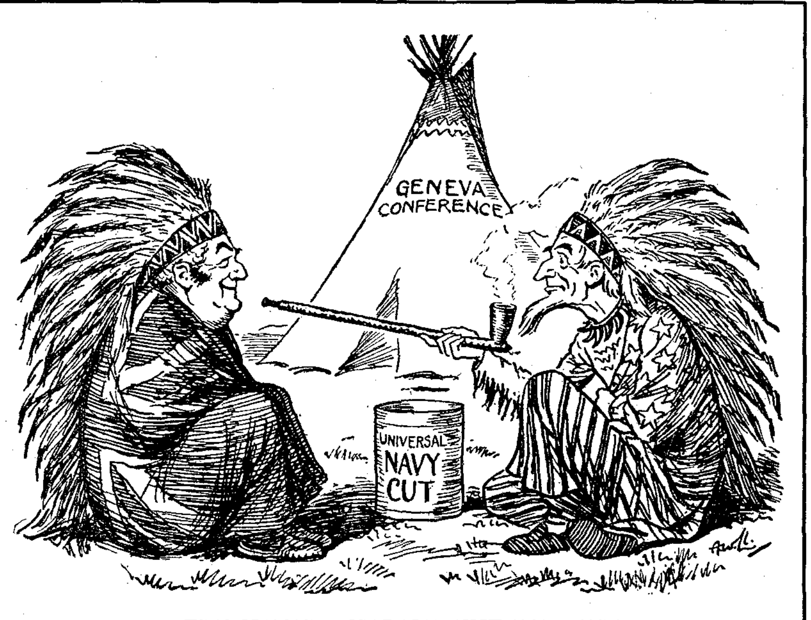
Often when we get discouraged and feel that our fame is insecure, all we have to do is get up something good enough for those 1,400,000 alert readers of The Literary Digest.—*The Thomas E. Pickerill Service.*

The backless gown is due for a summer stand, we are told. With the sleeves gone, the front excised, and the skirt doing a fade-out, it won't be long before those two cute little shoulder-straps will have nothing to hold on to.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

A GERMAN DISCOVERY OF AMERICA'S NAVAL PERIL

BY LOOKING BACK at Germany's pre-war experiences in building a fleet, some German editors feel they can issue a friendly word of warning to the United States, which they hope will be heeded. The point to be grasped, they say, is that in building to match Great Britain the United States at this moment is confronting the same naval problem that Germany faced when William II was aiming at sea preparedness, so that the peril of the Washington Government, now that Mr. Hoover is President, is said to be the same as was the peril of the Berlin Government when Prince von Buelow was Chancellor. Undeniably, declare these German observers, America must equip herself with an adequate fleet, but also she must be careful not to alarm England into a war. Buelow, they maintain, was clever enough, while the German battle-ships and cruisers were being set afloat, to keep away from anything like a break with the Anglo-French combination. The same task now lies before American diplomats, we are told, and a famous German newspaper, the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, is convinced that if Buelow had remained Germany's Chancellor, there would have been no World War. Consequently his career as Chancellor calls for the closest scrutiny by those conducting American affairs, and this daily continues:



THE NAVAL DISARMAMENT POWWOW

CHIEF DRY EAGLE (to Chief Big Bull): "Have a puff, brother. . . You'll enjoy it."
CHIEF BIG BULL: "My favorite brand. I hope you'll stick to it."

—*News of the World* (London).

"For the naval policy of Prince Buelow proceeded from exactly similar considerations as does that of the United States at this moment. The German fleet was to become no instrument of attack. Its task was to defend German commerce abroad, which had attained an immense development, and thus keep Germany independent and self-sustaining. . . .

"Buelow's superiority consisted in this—that while building the fleet he avoided any open conflict with England. Buelow recognized that the center of gravity of the policy directed against us lay in London. He knew that the combination he desired with England would be possible only in case Germany attained a power at sea, making it dangerous for England to get into a fight with her."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* then asks us to consider the situation of Germany in the years between 1871 and 1914, if we wish to be greatly impress by the parallel to it which Washington affords mankind to-day, and it goes on to explain:

"The tremendous business transformation in the United States will entail a period of constructive statesmanship, and call for economic and diplomatic expansion. But wherever you turn you run into England, who rules the seas with her fleet.

"Combination with England?

"Willingly.

"But in London they do not form a combination with the next great Power in line. London prefers an alliance with France.

"Efforts along the path of limitation of armaments and toward an equality of power at sea prove a failure. So over there they make up their minds to build a fleet, but not a 'risk' fleet after the imperial German manner.

"But we did not realize that England was still the stronger. And American prosperity is certainly not to last for all eternity. Indeed just now it seems to be confronted with a kind of crisis. The home market, of which the purchasing power was to have been permanently increased by great loans, is saturated. It is no longer so capable of absorbing goods. Doubtless every grocer's wife has her car. Still, the hour must strike in the United States when motor-cars can no longer be sold like hot-cakes. And it is the same with other products.

"Hence there must be exports.

"But where?

"The European Powers are all debtors to America. They can pay their debts only by means of their exports. No wonder they rear tariff barriers against imports.

"Russia enjoys no American confidence. Even Hoover has given all to understand that he will approve of no change in American relations with the Soviets—which London will doubtless set down to his credit.

"Thus there remain only the half-civilized or industrially undeveloped nations—South America, China, Japan.

"Everywhere sits England. She has a start of generations. Economic competition, moreover, is hopeless as long as England rules the seas. A little war anywhere with any one, and England, on the basis of her rights to prizes at sea, will wipe out the commercial fleet of the United States.

"The American people, too, just like the German, have not in all their history 'understood the sea.'

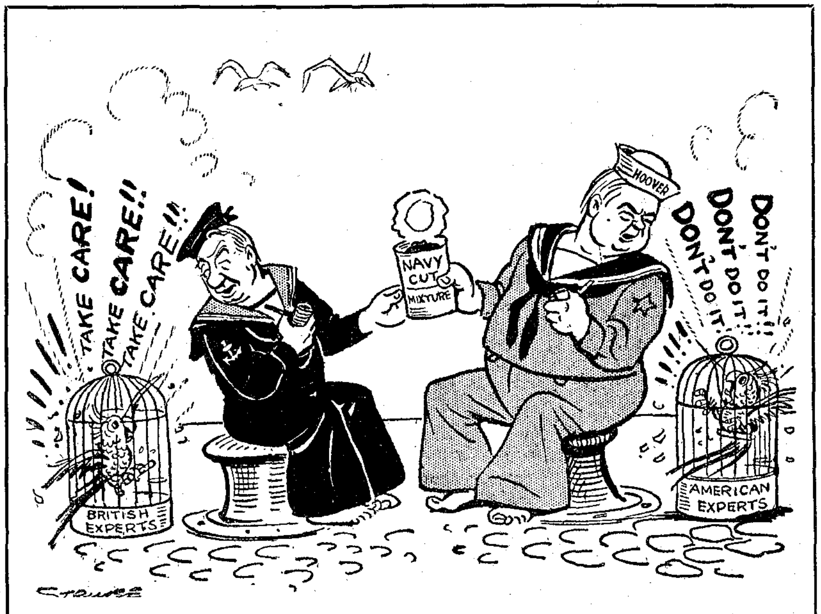
"The cordial understanding between France and England is now in scope far beyond what it was in 1919. It is more than an alliance. It is a solid bloc. Between England and France there exists a well-planned division of labor. From a European standpoint the British front is directed outwards against the United States, while the French front faces inwards against Germany."

Turning to the actual projects drafted by American naval experts for naval reduction that are under consideration by the British Admiralty, a London wireless dispatch by Edwin L. James to the New York *Times* says it is understood that the Americans suggest 250,000 tons as the limit for the cruiser fleets of Britain and America. Then he recalls that during the Geneva Naval Conference of 1927 the Americans suggested 350,000 or 400,000 tons, but "since the new program lays emphasis on reduction rather than on limitation, the American suggestion goes still lower." We read then of the British attitude:

"It will be estimated by the British that this figure is not only considerably below the present British cruiser strength, but 65,000 tons less than the American tonnage in modern cruisers built, building, and projected.

"British naval opinion may be expected to hold that this tonnage allotment is not sufficient for England. It would permit building of twenty-five 10,000-ton cruisers if all the tonnage were put into that class, as the Americans have said they intended to do, or about thirty of the 8,400-ton class."

A British naval expert, Hector C. Bywater, writes in the London *Daily Telegraph* that "it is inconceivable that any Board of Admiralty would agree to such a drastic reduction in British cruiser strength, leaving our floating trade defenseless in war." It is then pointed out that the United States agrees to take into consideration other factors than mere tonnage, and that this may aid toward meeting the British need for smaller cruisers to guard trade routes. But Mr. Bywater advises us that "it is felt in naval circles that the discrepancy in combat power between the larger and smaller cruisers is so great as to render any system of evaluation illusory." If America will consent to accept some smaller standard than the 10,000-ton cruiser, Mr. Bywater is convinced that agreement is possible, and he goes on to say:


TAKE CARE!
TAKE CARE!!
TAKE CARE!!!
NAVY CUT MIXTURE
HOOVER
DON'T!
DON'T DO IT!
DON'T DO IT!!!
BRITISH EXPERTS
AMERICAN EXPERTS
Strube

"SAILORS *DO* CARE"

THE SAILORS (together): "'Ere! If you don't stop that row, I'll wring your neck!"

—*The Daily Express* (London).

"The most serious problem is Washington's insistence on uniformity in the British and American cruiser requirements, which are in fact fundamentally dissimilar. America has an important floating trade, but its maintenance is not absolutely essential to her existence. She is virtually self-contained, and could continue to feed her population if all her transport ceased.

"To us, however, sea-borne trade is our life-blood. We could be starved out in six weeks; the United States never. Hence the firm conviction in naval circles that the quota for a cruiser tonnage common to ourselves and the United States should be based on British requirements, which are incomparably more vital."

This British naval expert adds:

"Surprize is exprest at statements by American admirals that armed liners equal regular cruisers in fighting power. The British naval view, founded on war experience, is that the largest armed liner is no match for the smallest regular cruiser."

As to the reported American position that naval bases would be considered in reckoning the potentials, Mr. Bywater observes:

"If merchant shipping and overseas bases are to be embodied in the new American formulæ, it will be in order for Great Britain to question oil supplies. Since the American Navy has abundant domestic supplies, while every ton of oil for the British fleet has to be transported across thousands of miles of sea, it seems but reasonable that the latter should have additional cruiser strength for protection of its floating pipe lines.

"It can be stated authoritatively that British proposals will also be forthcoming at the next conference and that they will offer a practicable method of reducing the size, aggressive power, and cost of the world's fighting fleets."

As Anglo-American differences of opinion appear to a Japanese observer may be judged from the remark of the Tokyo *Hochi*, that "Great Britain will have to forego its demands regarding small cruisers and America its views upon large cruisers."

WATCHING GERMANY'S COMMUNISTS

THE BERLIN "BATTLES OF MAY DAY," as some German organs describe the Communist demonstrations there, are said to have been merely a preliminary skirmish, and various conservative German editors look ahead with fear and trembling toward the time when the real Communist onset will be loosed. This sort of timorousness is evident in such a journal as the *Kreuz Zeitung*, sometimes called a champion of the monarchical idea, but apprehension appears also in the avowal of the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, that what happened on May Day was merely "the trial mobilization of the Communists," and it adds ominously that "the situation is serious, very serious." Admitting that the "brave and heroic Berlin police" succeeded this time in making themselves masters of the Red bands, this newspaper yet avers that that success does not by any means imply that the fortunes of this war will not change, and it proceeds to lay the blame on Germany's Socialist government:

"If the propertied classes continue to slumber, they will wake up some morning in a condition like Soviet Russia. This peril we have not yet been willing to face. It consists in the fact that the leadership of the anti-communistic war is in the hands of the Marxist Prussian government. The Social Democratic party prepared the ground for the Communists. The same arguments that we read to-day in the *Rote Fahne* against the existing government of Prussia, we found before the war in the *Vorwaerts* aimed at the Prussian Government of that period.

"The Marxists are not fitted to fight Bolshevism. Both Socialism and Bolshevism have the same root—Marxism.

"For the past eleven years we have been Socialistically ruled. As yet no government has been able or willing to free itself from the Socialism that always sets the pace for it. We fear that the Communists, if they confidently pursue their previous policy, will yet succeed in breaking the will to rule of the present Government, based upon Socialist quicksands. Can the Social Democratic party, without incurring the risk of total destruction, fight in the long run against the somewhat extreme Socialistic aims of the Communists?

"When the Berlin street fights were at their height, was it not observed that the Government itself could not free itself from the spell of the fable about its own 'political children'?

"In the ordinary street fight, brass knuckles may do, but in a battle for maintenance of the government, they seem to be but a feeble weapon. We would like to recall the saying of Napoleon that one slain rebel means the saving of a hundred thousand peaceful citizens.

"It is well known that at Moscow the May Day festival was used to make a mockery of the 'so-called democratic Germany,' and to turn into ridicule German Cabinet Ministers and the German republican flag."

Such talk as this, observes the Socialist Berlin *Vorwaerts* sarcastically, is merely a cheap device of the organs of reaction to make capital out of their own fright. Actually, *Vorwaerts* maintains, the Communists under the direction of their irresponsible leaders have no following among the politically schooled wage-earners of the land, all of whom are stanch adherents of the social democracy.

NEW FREEDOM OF SPAIN'S WOMEN

LOVE SIGHS TO SWAINS surreptitiously wooing them with guitar music in the moonlight we know as a tradition of Spanish life, but it appears that now the women of Spain enjoy a freedom which, while it may eliminate some of the glamour of secret romance, enables them to have a happier career. And because Spain is attracting the attention of the world, with not one, but two, expositions, for the entertainment of native and traveler, it is promised that visitors will be surprized to see just how far the women of the country have advanced in their forward march. One of these international exhibits, as noted widely in the press, is at Seville and is devoted exclusively to history, art, and politics, while the other, at Barcelona, is of a character mainly industrial and commercial, altho works of art and of architecture are included. The Spanish women of 1929 will astonish those that meet them as being "no longer content to lead an idle, secluded life, or to be regarded as nothing more than precious toys." The Spanish woman of to-day enjoys an amount of freedom which the older generation "regards with sheer horror," according to Sir Percival Phillips, who tells us in the London *Daily Mail* that:

Photograph by Burton Holmes; from Ewing Galloway

SPAIN'S NEW WOMEN

"The Madrid young woman of to-day is bobbed, short-skirted, and facially adorned like her sisters in other European countries," and she can talk of "politics, art, education and other matters."

"Her defiance of the professional chaperon, or 'carbine,' as that domestic watch-dog is called; her abandonment of the recognized code of deportment, dress, and recreation; her entrance into professional, commercial, and artistic callings on a basis of equality with the men have filled her elderly critics of both sexes with rage and despair.

"Madrid takes the lead in this respect, with Barcelona a close second, but the revolt of the women is spreading to the provinces, where conservatism dies harder.

"The Madrid young woman is bobbed, short-skirted, and facially adorned like her sisters in other European countries. She can talk of politics, art, education, and other matters with extreme fluency and conviction. She can look a mere male squarely in the eye without blushing. Courtships are no longer conducted on two sides of a grill, with moonlight overhead and a guitar as an ally.

"Until this revolution of the women began it was considered almost indecent for a young unmarried girl of the middle or upper class to go into the streets alone. She had to be accompanied by the 'carbine,' who was usually an elderly spinster, possibly a former governess, and who was supposed to prevent clandestine flirtations.

"The 'carbine' did not always do so, for the earnest lover was often able to break down the barrier by judicious negotiation of a practical nature.

"Still, the 'carbine' was there as the symbol of respectability. She can yet be seen conducting her charge to a cinema or giving her a sedate promenade in the park, but she is a dying institution, and will eventually vanish. The emancipated young woman goes about in the twentieth-century way to thé dansants and other social functions, and no one, save the die-hards, thinks her any the worse for it."

One powerful influence for reform in the upbringing of girls and women, Sir Percival Phillips notes, has been the opportunity of higher education, and he calls attention to the fact that before 1916, there were no records of women entered at the University of Madrid. In that year sixty women students were distributed among the schools of philosophy, science, and pharmacy, but six years later the number had increased to 365. Now there are more than 25,000 women students at the universities of Spain, and it is recalled:

"Before 1910 there were only three women doctors in the country. Up to 1917 no women were enrolled in the medical department of the University of Madrid. Three entered in that year, and the number increased steadily until 1928, when there were ninety-two.

"Women have taken the place of men in many businesses. The number of female clerks in government and private offices is steadily increasing. Women writers are becoming more numerous. Sportswomen abound in every game, including winter sports.

"The first women's Lyceum Club is a flourishing institution at a time when men's clubs show signs of decadence. Owing to the suppression of gambling in the latter, their revenue has been materially diminished, and the consequent raising of subscriptions has had a depressing effect on membership. The women's Lyceum Club, on the other hand, is very prosperous. Its members include the first woman lawyer, writers, sociological experts, musical composers, educators, and women in political life."

An important concession to the forward movement of women in Spain, it is related, was Gen. Primo de Rivera's decision to admit women to the National Assembly, and one of the first members chosen was the Marquesa de la Rambla, "a clever old lady of seventy, interested all her life in political and social problems," and the first woman to speak in a Spanish Parliament. Spain's first mayoress, we are then told, was Dona Dolores Codina, called upon to administer the municipal affairs of Talladell, in the Province of Lorida in 1924, because of the "ineptitude of the male inhabitants." The Civil Government, it seems, found that several businesses in that village of less than 600 people were run by women, and he was so imprest by their efficiency that he included three of them in the Municipal Council. Dona Dolores was one of the three, yet this correspondent of *The Daily Mail* is careful to remind us that:

"The New Woman has her opponents in official as well as in private life. One of them is the male Mayor of Almendralejo, who constituted himself a censor of women's dress and deportment. His municipal council declined to accept his proposal to fine women who bobbed their hair or wore short or transparent dresses.

"Thereupon the Mayor had recourse to diplomacy. He offered two prizes to be awarded to the most charming girls of his town who maintained the old tradition of long hair and long skirts.

"In old cities like Seville one still sees the mantilla and the high comb worn by women, but these characteristic symbols of traditional dress have almost completely disappeared in Madrid. Only during Holy Week are they worn universally. The beautiful Manila mantle is still a conspicuous feature at bull-fights and at big spectacular functions.

"Bobbed hair is responsible for the disappearance of the high comb, as it can not be kept in place without long hair. An attempt has been made to overcome this difficulty by the use of a band worn around the head, to which the comb is fastened, but this makeshift arrangement does not appeal to many modern women.

"The old Spain is passing, but her women will lose none of their charm by the changes which have given them the freedom of the twentieth century."

Another and world-wide appealing sign of the vigor and prosperity of Spain of to-day, notes a Spanish correspondent of the London *Times*, is the exhibition at Seville and the exhibition at Barcelona, which are described as being the most interesting ever held in the country. These exhibitions are said to reflect the material progress of Spain since the World War, and particularly during the past five years. This informant continues:

"The Ibero-American Exhibition at Seville, like the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, is essentially a family affair. The Barcelona International Exhibition is the first international exhibition to be held since the war. Barcelona has long been the most progressive industrial city in Spain. A successful exhibition was held there in 1888, and the primary object of that of 1929 is to bring Barcelona again before the world. The entire cost, estimated at about 150 million pesetas, will be defrayed by the city of Barcelona.

"Portugal, the United States, all the countries of Central and South America, and Canada were asked to participate in the Seville Exhibition, and all, with the single exception of Canada, responded, many of them erecting permanent national pavilions at a cost of thousands of pounds. Almost all the other nations in the world were invited to participate in the Barcelona Exhibition, which is under the presidency of the King of Spain, and most of them are exhibiting in their own pavilions.

"One of the few important countries not taking part officially in either exhibition is England, the British Government having declined the invitation to participate on the grounds of economy, and perhaps—tho it has never been stated publicly—as a protest against the threatened increase in the already inordinately high Spanish tariff. A British company has been formed to assist private British exhibitors.

"Seville, the most romantic city of Spain, is peculiarly suited to be the home of an Ibero-American exhibition. Seville has been much more closely connected with America than any other town in Spain. She owes much of her past glory and wealth to the fact that for many years she enjoyed the privilege of being the only Spanish port licensed to trade with the Indies. The principal buildings of the present exhibition are situated in the most picturesque part of the city, and the famous park and gardens of Maria Luisa and Las Delicias are contained in the grounds, one of the boundaries of which is the Guadalquivir itself."

FEWER BABIES IN ENGLAND AND GERMANY

BABIES USED TO BE SO PLENTIFUL in England and in Germany that some French editors are now noting with surprize that France is not the only country in Europe that has suffered from a decline in the birth-rate. In England, they point out, the number of births in 1927 was lower than that in 1855, and while in Germany the rate in 1880 was 307 births for 1,000 families, in 1926 this figure had dwindled to 138. The falling-off is most notable in the large cities, says Armand Charpentier in the Paris *Œuvre*, and he cites Berlin as showing a record in 1888 of 253 children for 1,000 inhabitants, but in 1927 only fifty-nine children for the same number of inhabitants. What is more, he tells us that the lessening birth-rate is to be noticed not only among the wealthier classes but also among the working people, and he cites a certain quarter of Berlin, where workers predominate, which showed 40.4 births for 1,000 inhabitants in 1895, while this percentage had fallen to 11.8 in 1926. This French informant goes on to say:

Photograph by Burton Holmes, from Ewing Galloway

SPANISH WOMEN'S HEADGEAR OF AN EARLIER DAY

"It is very certain that social phenomena of this extent must be founded in very deep causes. First of all, the English and the Germans during recent years have had a different idea than ours about the birth-rate. Their mind tends more and more to prefer quality to quantity.

"It is incontestable that in recent wars, the outcome of which depended on the number of combatants, the birth factor played a rôle of first importance. But this rôle must dwindle insensibly in wars to come which, it is predicted, will be chemical wars, and the result will be decided in a few weeks with only a limited army of technicians.

"But all the evidence goes to show that economic reasons chiefly determine the restriction of births among the intellectuals of England and of Germany. The after-war years put the problem of production and emigration much more sharply before the people in these countries than in France. Hundreds of thousands of workers in England have been jobless since the war, and have been of necessity supported by the State. In Germany there is less unemployment, but on the other hand emigration is more difficult because Germany has lost all her colonies. So it would seem that the real issue which these countries face is: 'First we must live, and then we may increase.'"

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

KING SOLOMON'S MINES

A NEW dispute that has broken out among scholars about the ruins of Zimbabwe, in Africa, is discust in *Reclam's Universum* (Leipzig) by J. F. Milaczek, who champions the theory that the Biblical Ophir was located here. He tells us that the four obstinately disputed theories recognize in the ruins either Atlantis or Ophir, either Asiatic-European or Bantu negro civilization. We read:

"The report of a hunter, who from some little known Makalanga tribes in western Rhodesia, has heard a tradition according to which 'in days of yore' a white people had come from the South and migrated to the North, gives an explanation for the disappearance of the founders of Zimbabwe.

RUINS OF THE OLD GOLD-MINING CITY OF ZIMBABWE

This may have been the Biblical "Ophir," where Solomon got the gold that dazzled Sheba's Queen.

"This is the more noteworthy, since in 1927, in Kenya, the ruins of the city of Gedi were discovered, which, altho situated 1700 miles north of Zimbabwe, might have been erected by the Zimbabwe people.

"When in 1927, the Arab sheik, Ali Ben Salim, sent a report to the English Colonial Government about the dead city, situated scarcely 10 miles from Malindi, amid the dense primitive forest, Edward Grigg, Governor of Kenya, was one of the first Europeans to visit this mysterious place.

"During his sojourn in Europe this year, he has succeeded in interesting the well-known archeologist, Professor Reynolds, in these ruins, and perhaps this scholar will be able to ascertain the connection that might have existed between Gedi and Zimbabwe.

"Meanwhile, Miss Gertrude Caton-Thompson has traveled by order of the British Association to South Rhodesia in order to make the necessary preparations for beginning an investigation. She will be assisted by Miss Norie, architect, and Miss Kenyon, the daughter of the Director of the British Museum, who but recently has graduated from Oxford.

"While Professor Reynolds is to begin his work in Gedi in order to follow the supposed trail of the Zimbabwe people toward the south, Miss Caton-Thompson will begin her research in the neighborhood of Zimbabwe, and proceed toward the north. The question, Is Zimbabwe identical with the Biblical Ophir? has thus been reopened, and the next few months may perhaps bring great surprizes.

"Of great interest are the reports of two mining engineers who, in 1927, searched South Rhodesia for beds of ore, and on this occasion discovered three abandoned and almost completely worked gold mines which, even if they produced only one ounce of pure gold per ton, must have furnished at least 600 to 750 million dollars' worth.

"The shafts were as deep as 120 to 130 feet, and innumerable tons of rock had been shattered by human hands. This fact supports the Ophir theory, since it is known that Jerusalem and Babylon received enormous quantities of gold, the origin of which has remained unknown.

"After thorough investigation, and a most careful, by no means exaggerated, estimate of the manipulated masses of rock, it has been shown that at one time gold worth many millions was transported from South Rhodesia.

"One of the most perfect collections of early Arabic documents regarding the East African coast is perhaps the one in possession of the sheik Ali Ben Salim, but no actual proofs are found in it that either Zimbabwe or Gedi were Arabian settlements. On the other hand, the earliest Persian and Arabic historians mention, as early as the pre-Christian era, a gold country south of Zanzibar in the center of the continent; 'but it forms a mere heap of ruins and must have been abandoned for many centuries.' And we find two such heaps of ruins in the center of Africa, Zimbabwe and Gedi.

"Among the ruins of a long-past civilization, there still stand proudly the two mighty towers of Zimbabwe, bearing testimony to a power that knew how to subjugate great nations. These gigantic buildings were erected not of bricks but of symmetrically-hewn, hard granite blocks, with joints and ledges and without mortar, the walls being over 40 feet high and 20 feet thick.

"Let us omit the Atlantis and the Bantu theories, which can be disproved very easily. The scholars who ascribe to Zimbabwe an age of but 600 to 800 years may cite in favor of their supposition but two arguments:

"First, the granite blocks are so well preserved that they could not have withstood the weathering of several thousand years; and in the second place among them have been discovered Chinese porcelains of the tenth and eleventh centuries."

Against these arguments the author contends that either on account of the extremely dry climate, the granite may not show the decay that might be expected, or else that the separate buildings may have been erected later according to models of previously-existing towers and temples. For the existence of the medieval Chinese porcelain this, he believes, may serve also as an explanation. He goes on:

"Doctor McIves, the most ardent champion of the 'Middle Age' theory, has been opposed by a high authority on pre-Christian Africa, Dr. A. H. Keane, the former president of the Royal Anthropological Institute, who in his work 'The Gold of Ophir' ascribes to the ruins of Zimbabwe an age of 3,000 to 3,500 years, and expresses his conviction that, altho there are no absolute proofs, Zimbabwe must be identical with Ophir, or at least must have been connected with King Solomon's realm.

"Either after the downfall of the kingdom of the Jews, or after having completely exhausted the mines, perhaps also because the administrators and leaders of Zimbabwe strove for independence, or because they were alarmed by the approaching Bantu hordes, the white troops must have moved to the north and founded a new State on the site of the present Gedi ruins. While Zimbabwe evidently was built as a 'fortified' place, and does not show the least display of splendor, Gedi presents luxurious palatial buildings with pompous baths, as only the Oriental peoples know them.

"In the heart of Mashonaland, buried under the tropical jungle and overgrown by century-old gigantic trees, lie the ruins of the city of Zimbabwe. The solid construction of the towers and bastions convince us that they served as strongholds, in which also were stored the treasures of gold that were to be transported to the ancient port Sofala, a distance of 200 miles, and then shipped.

"This theory has not its source in too lively an imagination, but it finds a well-confirmed explanation in the fact that along the ancient neglected highway, about 10 or 12 miles apart, demolished fortlike buildings of granite blocks were discovered. They were to guard the precious loads and to serve as resting-places for men and animals with their heavy burdens.

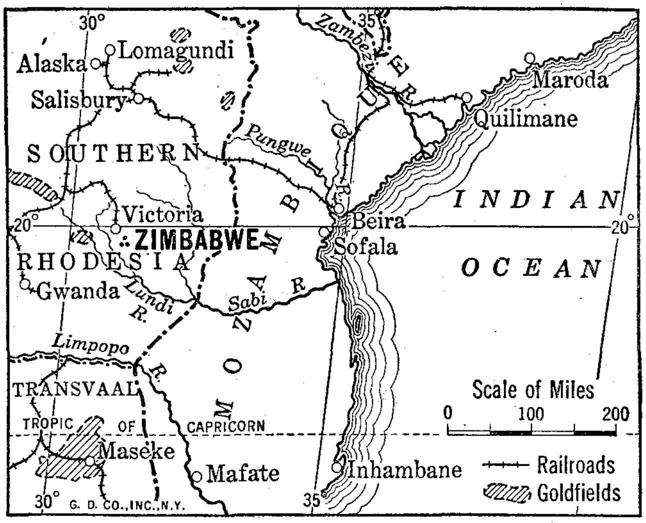
"Besides, among the ruins of this chain of forts, gold ornaments are found, as in Zimbabwe. The execution is primitive and justifies the conclusion that all work was done by slaves and supervised by overseers. But last year's discoveries and investigations have convinced nearly all scholars that the mines of South Rhodesia were worked by Phœnicians and Chaldeans by order of King Solomon, and, like Zimbabwe, were managed by Jews.

"Innumerable figures, carved of soft steatite, were discovered. They bear testimony that this people also worshiped the sun, and revered sacred falcons, stones, symbols of the star Venus, etc. The cylinder stone found in Zimbabwe is identical with the Phœnician stone found in Byblos.

"The construction of the ancient temple in Zimbabwe is particularly cited as an argument against the defenders of the 'Middle Age' theory. This has followed the same rules as the Sinai-temple in the kingdom of the Elamites, the temple tower in Nineveh, the towers in Babylon, Samara and Ashur, the Phœnician temple in Byblos, and the temple in Hieropolis, described by Lucian. The tower of Zimbabwe is the counterpart of the sacred temple of the Midianites, called Penuel, or 'The Face of God,' the one that Gideon destroyed. Rosettes and lotus-ornaments, the typical wainscot ornament of the ancient Jewish temple, are found everywhere.

"Dr. A. Wilmot found fragments of Herodian inscriptions that are the same as those in the 'Sun Temple' of the Phœnicians in Emesa, Syria.

"As further argument for the Ophir theory, it may be mentioned that the present population of Zimbabwe, the Makalangas, still adhere to about 400 ancient Jewish customs and that some branch tribes show a strong Semitic strain."



DID THE GOLD OF OPHIR COME FROM ZIMBABWE?

Location of the ruined city in Southern Rhodesia.

14 **Now the weight of gold that came to Solomon in one year was six hundred threescore and six talents of gold, 15 besides that which the traders brought, and the traffic of the merchants, and of all the kings of the mingled people, and of the governors of the country. 16 And King Solomon made two hundred bucklers of beaten gold; six-hundred shekels of gold went to one buckler. 17 And he made three hundred shields of beaten gold; three pounds of gold went to one shield: and the king put them in the house of the forest of Lebanon. 18 Moreover the king made a great throne of ivory, and overlaid it with the finest gold. 19 There were six steps to the throne, and the top of the throne was round behind; and there were stays on either side by the place of the seat, and two lions standing beside the stays. 20 And twelve lions stood there on the one side and on the other upon the six steps: there was not the like made in any kingdom. 21 And all King Solomon's drinking vessels were of gold, and all the vessels of the house of the forest of Lebanon were of pure gold: none were of silver; it was nothing accounted of in the days of Solomon. 22 For the king had at sea a navy of Tarshish with the navy of Hiram: once every three years came the navy of Tarshish, bringing gold, and silver, ivory, and apes, and peacocks. 23 So King Solomon exceeded all the kings of the earth in riches and in wisdom.—I. Kings, verses 14 to 23.**

A GLIMPSE OF KING SOLOMON'S GOLD

CRIMINAL TWINS

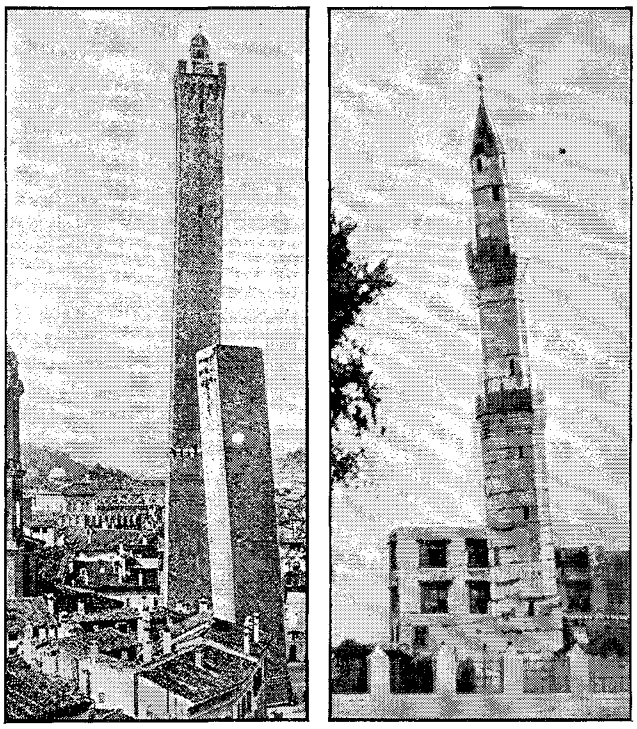
IDENTICAL TWINS, SOMETIMES CALLED uniovular, because they arise from a single egg, often resemble each other strikingly, not only in appearance, but in peculiarities of mind and temper. Prof. Johannes Lange, of Munich, tells us that if one such twin shows criminal tendencies, these are likely to appear in the other also. In a recent monograph entitled *Verbrechen als Schicksal* (delinquency as destiny), Professor Lange endeavors to determine whether heredity or environment is the preponderating causal factor. Says *The British Medical Journal*, in a notice of this work:

"Identical or uniovular twins are alike in appearance, and the author endeavors to show that their reactions and nervous disorders are likewise similar. In his notes we find instances of two boy twins living some distance apart, who both fell sick at the same time and were operated on for appendicitis, and also of two who were petty swindlers and simultaneously became bald, fat, and diabetic. Finally, the author lays down that, in twins, concordance in life's events is due to similar hereditary factors, while discordance implies their absence. From prison records he has collected thirty pairs of twins, thirteen uniovular, and seventeen binovular, one of whom at least in each case had been convicted. In ten cases among the thirteen uniovular twins, the partner had also been convicted; but among the seventeen binovular twins, this had only happened in two cases, and in these two cases other causal factors were clearly traced. Concentrating his attention on the ten cases of uniovular twins, Professor Lange gives full records, demonstrating their concordance in body and behavior. The hereditary factor in criminality is suggested from the observation that 77 per cent. concordance occurs in uniovular as against 12 per cent. in binovular twins. The author estimates the other convicted brothers of uniovular twins as about 1 in 4, of binovular as 1 in 8.5, and quotes Viernstein's observations in Straubing prison on the ordinary convicted brothers of prisoners as 1 in 12. He holds that if criminality is a compulsory matter, the result of laws we can not withstand, there is no right to punish in the narrow sense. Security of the community is the aim of punishment, altho not realized in the means. He advocates improved after-care, and, more pressing still, restriction of alcohol; early recognition of delinquents through better criminal study; and prophylaxis through genetic measures in preventing individuals with active criminal heredity from being born. The Bavarian research is a sound start, but deeper and wider knowledge is needed for its completion."

LEANING TOWERS

PISA'S LEANING TOWER WE KNOW, but there are others not so familiar. Six in Italy, Germany, and Switzerland are illustrated in *Popular Science Monthly* (New York), with brief descriptive text. In America, of course, such tilting structures would be promptly condemned by the building inspector, but in Europe they are used to lure the tourist. Efforts are sometimes made to straighten them, however. As we read:

> "More than 350 years after its construction, engineers are seeking a way to straighten the famous leaning tower of St. Moritz, Switzerland. They hope to make the foundation as level as it is firm. The tower was originally part of a church, long since pulled down. The leaning tower of Bad Ems, Germany, is said to have been built on the foundation of the watch tower of a fort once occupied by legions from Rome. Not so tall as the others—being but ninety feet—the Butcher's Tower at Ulm, Germany, reminds one of the old saying by standing so straight that it leans backward, four and one-half feet out of plumb. The leaning tower of Pisa, Italy, started in 1174 on a foundation of wooden piles only ten feet deep in soft ground, and not completed until the middle of the fourteenth century, began to tilt when the third story was built. The 'leaningest' tower in the world, it was 15½ feet out of plumb in 1829 and 16½ in 1910. Its present rate of 'fall' is an inch in twenty-five years. More deserving of leaning-tower fame than Pisa is Bologna, also in Italy, boasting two such towers, built early in the twelfth century from motives of patrician vanity. The 320-foot tower, built by the Asinelli family, has a lean of 4 feet, not increased since the base was strengthened in 1488. The Garisenda tower, 137 feet high, and eight feet two inches out of plumb, was not finished and the upper part was removed, probably to save the rest, in 1358."


ASINELLI TOWER GARISENDA TOWER

BOLOGNA HAS TWO TOWERS ASKEW

"THE FIRST ROBIN" USUALLY A WINTER BOARDER—The robin, so generally considered the harbinger of spring in the Northern States, really does not mind zero weather as long as he is well fed. The "first robin" reported early in March, or later, really may be a bird that never was more than a dozen miles away during the coldest of the cold waves, we are told in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). To quote:

> "Norman A. Wood, veteran Curator of Birds at the University of Michigan Museum, has records dating back to 1880, in which there is entry after entry of redbreasts being seen on New Year's day, within twenty miles of the university, and with the thermometer around the zero mark. The availability of food, not the rigors of low temperature, largely determine the extent of the southern migration of robins, he explains. His records indicate that a flock of several hundred robins wintered in the vicinity of one of southern Michigan's small lakes during 1912, with temperatures of from 14 to 20 below zero for January and February. The following New Year's day, forty were counted in one flock. Unpicked berry patches near by provided food. Such patches, or apple orchards in which the fruit has been left to rot on the tree limbs in the fall, supply the birds well until March brings a thaw, he said. Insectivorous birds, on the other hand, can not sustain themselves when ice and snow cover the ground, and therefore invariably fly south, or perish."

HOW TO FIND A GENIUS

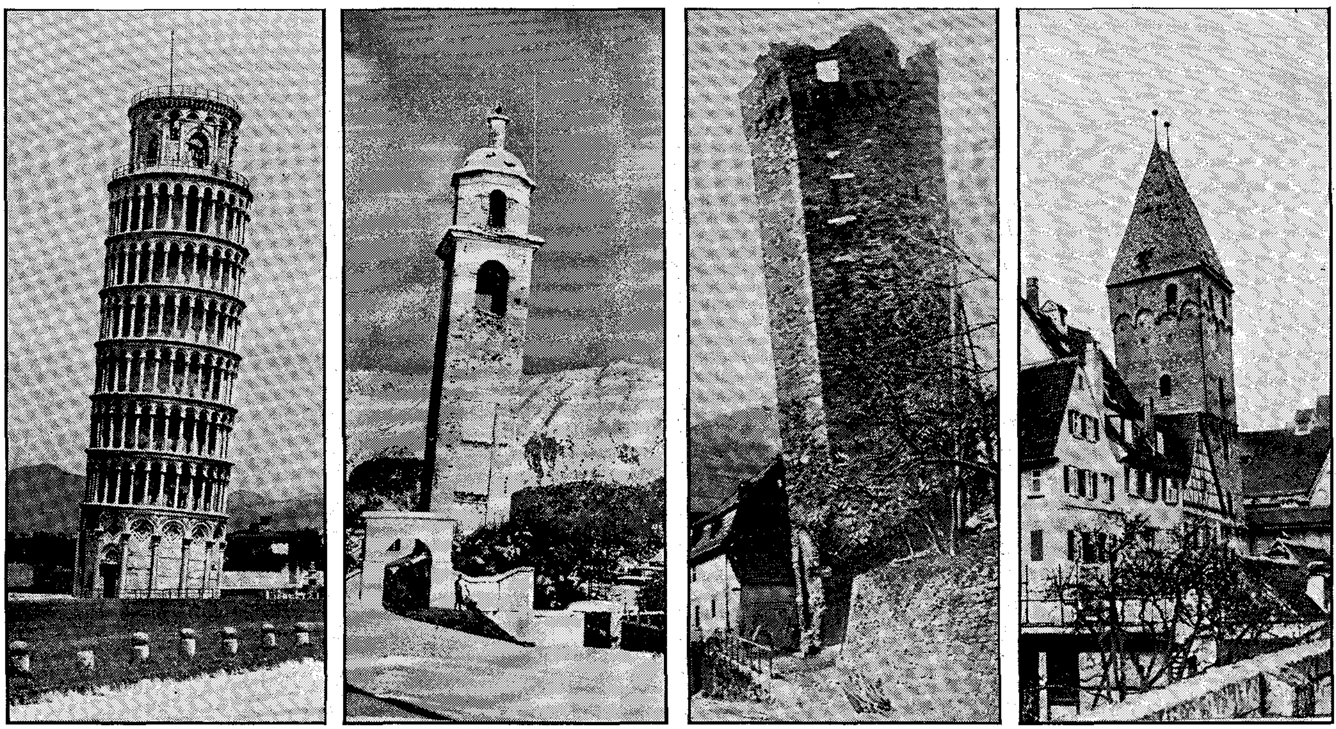
EDISON IS LOOKING FOR A SUCCESSOR. Forty-nine promising youths, we are told in *Science News-Letter* (Washington), a Science Service publication, will be nominated by governors and sent to Mr. Edison's laboratory to be subjected to one of the famous Edison questionnaires. A scholarship will be given to the winner. Six American psychologists have been asked by Science Service to comment on genius and tell how they would pick budding Edisons. All manifest their interest, but most are skeptical with regard to the efficacy of any series of tests in selecting an individual of commanding genius. We quote below some of the results—first, the comments of Prof. Louis M. Terman, of the chair of psychology of Stanford University. He writes:

> "Neither science nor common sense has yet solved the riddle of genius, but psychology has made a beginning. Sometime budding geniuses will be discovered early, tended, and looked after as the most prized asset of the nation. Even now the search need not be a blind one. It is possible to identify with considerable certainty the youth who is endowed with scientific talent.
>
> "The search should be in charge of a small committee composed of psychologists and physical scientists with a similar cooperating committee in each State. Every high-school senior class should be sifted. In this the universal and enthusiastic cooperation of the schools could be expected. No single technique would be adequate by itself. The principle of progressive sifting should be adopted. First, one or more batteries of intelligence tests should be used. Those rating high in intelligence should be given the David Zyve, or a similar test, of scientific aptitude. Those surviving this test should be given the E. K. Strong, or similar test, for measurement of scientific interests. Tests of character and personality traits should follow. Survivors should be rated for industry, persistence in the face of difficulty, unselfishness, cooperativeness, objective-mindedness, and health.
>
> "Final selection would be improved by giving some weight to a heredity rating based upon the qualities shown by blood relatives.
>
> "The greatest mistake would be to rely too heavily on a single narrow scope of technique. Finally, the whole bet should not be staked on one horse. If the ten most promising are selected and trained, Mr. Edison will have a better chance of finding ultimately the one individual he wants."

How would I pick a single genius? asks Prof. Knight Dunlap of Johns Hopkins. "I wouldn't. Out of a large class of high-school students, I should pick out the quartile of the class making the best school record." He goes on:

> "Any good achievement or intelligence test would sort out the highest tenth. But which of these, if any, would prove to be a major contributor to the world's progress, no one could predict. Mr. Edison might just as well take the brightest boy in Jersey City or in Lancaster and give him the opportunity of becoming an electrical wizard as to carry the quest through forty-eight States and attempt to pick a potential genius."

It takes genius to discover genius, concludes Arnold Gesell, director of the Yale Psycho-Clinic. Genius, he says, comes in many different forms. Edison has one kind, Einstein another,



P. & A. photographs, by courtesy of *Popular Science Monthly* (New York)

PISA LEANING TOWER OF ST. MORITZ LEANING TOWER OF EMS BUTCHER'S TOWER, ULM

FAMOUS AND LITTLE-KNOWN TIPSY TOWERS OF THE OLD WORLD

Kreisler still another. Deliberately to go about finding a successor for any great man, it would be necessary to make an inventory of the actual qualities desired and to specify a particular combination. He proceeds:

"The qualities would include general factors like energy, pertinacity, insight, imagination, and the capacity for growth. But they would also include specific habits of work, modes of thought, fields of interest, likes, dislikes, motivations. They would include forms of skill, technical training, and knowledge.

"An informational questionnaire may measure directly some aspects of intellectual equipment. Only very imperfectly such a questionnaire discloses characteristics which are frequently, but not necessarily, associated with certain kinds and degrees of inventiveness.

"Science is making definite progress in the measurement of mental ability. Capabilities of the highest order, however, can not be adequately measured by any known device. They can not even be justly estimated except by thoroughgoing and judicious appraisal of numerous factors. The capacity for sustained growth is one of the most important but most difficult to assess."

There can be no successor to Edison, concludes Walter V. Bingham, director of the Personnel Research Corporation. In his place there will be a whole group of investigators working together. The day has passed when one inventor can outstrip the organized efforts of a great research laboratory:

"But such laboratories need young men of precisely the type Edison is seeking. The competition might well make use of some of the well-standardized tests of scientific and mathematical ability, mechanical ingenuity, logical memory, and constructive imagination or inventiveness. The battery of tests should include Zyve's tests of scientific aptitude, Thurstone's tests of special thinking, and the Minnesota mechanical ability tests, together with such measures of ingenuity as the Carnegie imagination test and Ruger's puzzles. Three hours should be set aside for the Thorndike test of abstract intelligence.

"Edison's questionnaires, to judge from those which have been published, are not reliable enough. He seems never to have applied to them the rigorous scientific standard of verification which he imposes on his physical and chemical researches. The separate items need severe pruning and experimental validation. The physique of the candidates should also be compared by measuring their endurance and output of energy. Finally, their individual rankings in all the separate examinations should be properly weighed and combined in a convenient and statistically sound manner. If there is a mind like Edison's among the candidates, this is the surest way to find it."

L. J. O'Rourke, director of personnel research for the U. S. Civil Service Commission, thinks that Edison's experiment will stimulate general interest in the subject of special aptitudes and individual differences. The different methods adopted should challenge research students to improve our methods of selecting those with talent. It would be interesting, tho difficult, he says, to follow the contributions to science made by the competitors making high and low scores on the test."

DANGERS OF LOCKING THE BATHROOM—Not many people would deliberately shut themselves inside a closet with a tiger, a rattlesnake, and a flash of lightning, reasonably remarks Dr. E. E. Free in his *Week's Science* (New York). Yet, he adds, prudery has led most men and women into a habit almost equally silly, that of locking themselves in a bathroom full of dangerous articles whenever they take a bath. As he puts it:

"The fact that a high percentage of home accidents occur in bathrooms has already been revealed by insurance statistics. Now comes Dr. Guy Hinsdale of Hot Springs, Virginia, with a report to the American Medical Association describing sixteen kinds of bathroom accidents, most of which, by reasonable foresight, can be avoided or made less serious in their consequences. The first cause on Dr. Hinsdale's list includes falls into or out of bathtubs, or on other slippery places in bathrooms. Another common bathroom danger is that of scalds from too-hot water turned on carelessly or let loose by broken fixtures. Electric shocks from defective wiring constitute another serious danger, since the wet body conducts electricity especially well. Poisoning from the confined fumes of bathroom heaters is common abroad and not unknown here. Baths that are too hot or too prolonged may cause sufferers from some diseases to faint and drown unless rescued promptly. The habit of the locked bathroom usually prevents alarm or rescue in such cases until the victim is beyond aid. The custom of the ancient Romans, who took their baths all together in a great room like a modern gymnasium was not a bad idea, Dr. Hinsdale suggests, not only because of good ventilation but because aid was always at hand in case of need."

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

SPEAKING UP FOR THE SILENT FILMS

ALTHO THE "TALKIES" ARE currently characterized as "all-conquering," a number of distinguished and powerful authorities are springing vigorously to the defense of the silent films. "Silence is golden," and they claim that it is as golden in the films as elsewhere. Among these valiant defenders of what is perhaps prematurely described as a "dying art" are the distinguished Italian dramatist, Signor Pirandello; Ernest Betts, the author of "Heraclitus, or the Future of Films" (Dutton); that powerful organ of British opinion, the Manchester *Guardian*, and a challenging esthetician of the motion-picture, Barnet G. Braverman, who dares to make a minority report in *The Film Spectator*, a stimulating weekly published in the very heart of Hollywood. That the silent films can still produce veritable masterpieces is evident to Richard Watts, of the New York *Herald Tribune*, and Mordaunt Hall of *The Times*, as well as other metropolitan critics, in their tributes to "The Passion of Joan of Arc," a French-made film recently exhibited at the Little Carnegie Playhouse in New York, and now being exhibited in other cities.

Courtesy of the Societe Generale des Films

GOTHIC SCULPTURE COMES TO LIFE

Here are some of the ecclesiastical types depicted like a medieval frieze in "The Passion of Joan of Arc." As a film work of art, this picture, in the opinion of F. W. Mordaunt Hall of the New York *Times*, "takes precedence over anything that has so far been produced." It is, its admirers claim, a complete vindication of silent motion-pictures, and is acclaimed as "among the significant achievements of modern art."

"We have to remember that silence, far from being a negative thing, a mere absence of words," asserts Mr. Betts in "Heraclitus," "is a positive accentuation of the other means—gesture, timing, facial expression, and grouping—by which an actor's intentions are exprest." Somewhat the same point is made by Signor Pirandello, in an interview granted to the *Italia Letteraria* of Rome. The opinion of the celebrated playwright has been widely quoted by the entire European press:

> "We must free the cinema from literature. Novel and drama need words. The film is the language of images, and images do not speak. The proper language of images is music. We must take the cinema out of literature and put it into music. Music speaks and is understood by everybody, and every one, on hearing it, imagines and feels something according to the rhythm and tempo of the music itself. There is no need of anything else but music and sight. The two esthetic senses par excellence, sight and hearing, 'sink' us into the subconscious, while literature springs from the conscious and brings with it, owing to the words that are used, sensations which can not be understood by all.
>
> "To hear the voice of a film actor is an absurd conception. Film actors are not actual living persons; they are but larvæ. Imagine speaking larvæ; they would be terrifying and macabre. Images in a film are distant, they exist in the places shown in the film—houses, woods, valleys, far from the place where the film is shown. The voice will always sound too near the cinema theater, in an unnatural and annoying way. The cinema was put in the wrong track of literature, and now they want to put it right by making it speak. The remedy is worse than the ailment."

The subtleties of Signor Pirandello's criticism may be blurred in translation. The editor of the Manchester *Guardian*, however, comes to the defense of the silent pictures in terms that are forceful and lucid. They are less of a hybrid than the "talkies":

> "The silent film at its best achieves an artistic and emotional appeal to which silence is essential. Its strength is in its limitation—in the peculiar force it can exercise by conceiving in terms of one sense only. There are, and unless we are much mistaken there will always be, films whose excellence would be diminished by the addition of any sound whatever. They were planned for silence, and by silence they will live. The living theater, again, will never be stifled by multiplication of mechanical reproductions of its work. The world's great orchestras have not been forced to abandon public concert-giving because the gramophone and wireless have made their music readily accessible at second-hand. The painters can still sell their canvases despite the perfection in reproduction that color process has achieved. And, indeed, if it were not so creative, art would cease to exist."

So, we are assured, the silent film will survive because of its own innate merits. Motion is essential to motion-pictures, asserts Barnet G. Braverman in *The Film Spectator*. American motion-picture producers, he claims, have been too willing to borrow from other arts, "rather than to develop to the utmost the possibilities of motion as a medium." Further: "A decade and a half ago the motion-picture was on the right track. At that time the movie dealt in motion—in the medium true to itself. It gave no heed to the stage, particularly a stage out of tempo with its age; it gave no heed to literature, nor to any other of the independent art media." Here are Mr. Braverman's challenging observations:

Courtesy of the Societe Generale des Films

FALCONETTI AS *JOAN*

This actress's fine impersonation of the Maid of Orleans is acclaimed by the critics as one of the supreme achievements of the silent films.

> "That Charles Chaplin and Douglas Fairbanks have held their own in pictures longer than other players is due chiefly to the fact that they have been true to the nature of the medium, and pursued their own course independent of producers who never understood motion as an art. Intellectually and artistically blind to the magic of motion, most producers and directors have utilized the close-up with abandon—the producer because the high salaries paid the stars warranted much exhibition of their faces; the director because it was an escape from the difficulties of thinking in terms of motion. With most stars as indifferent to the medium as the producers, of course they agreed to the use of the close-up, and as is known in the industry, many stars insisted that contracts specify a certain number of close-ups in each picture.
>
> "The more close-ups there were without dramatic reason the greater was the neglect of motion. For years, the film has been kept from functioning in accordance with its own inherent nature until audiences have tired of the lazy, narrative technique and its sentimental absurdities. They began to find more drama in motion by driving cars, dancing, watching ball games, attending prize-fights, football games, horse-races, airplane meets, than in observing the picturization of stage scenes in front of stage sets and reading the explanatory titles that the movies have offered. When people discovered they could get the drama of motion elsewhere than in the movie house, the film merchant thought that the public had wearied of motion-pictures. The truth is that comparatively few pictures have been made which were mounted in harmony with the medium of motion.
>
> "Instead of realizing the situation, correcting it by adjusting production to the demands of the medium, or better yet, by developing directors from the ranks of artists who think naturally in terms of images and patterns, and by encouraging writers to plan scenarios in terms of motion and life, the producers continued to go from bad to worse, and now in their last extremity have adopted the dialog film."

It is perhaps a sign of the silent picture's inherent vitality that, as Richard Watts, Jr., expresses it in the New York *Herald Tribune*, "just as the silent cinema is giving a most realistic pictorial equivalent of the death rattle, a really great photoplay reaches town from overseas." The picture to which he refers is "The Passion of Joan of Arc"—completely silent, yet acclaimed both here and on the Continent as "among the significant achievements of modern art." Here is not merely promise—but actual fulfilment. Mr. Watts points out why:

> "The whole production explains, with high conclusiveness, the attitude of many of us to the talking pictures. From close-up to caption, 'The Passion of Joan of Arc' is completely visual in its purpose and achievements. It is certainly not our contention that the audible films can not produce effective, if imitative, dramas. When, however, their success threatens a purely pictorial form, capable of such mighty works as 'Potemkin,' 'The Passion of Joan of Arc,' and a Chaplin comedy, in which talk would not only be unnecessary, but actually a tremendous handicap, I, for one, can not feel completely friendly toward them. When synchronized talk imperils a definite art form capable of such things, I can not help suspecting that its triumph means the blotting out of a very important manifestation of one of the grander aspects of the modern spirit.
>
> "One of the divisions found for the cinematic form was, as I recall it, 'sculpture in motion.' That is the best description I can think of for the style and intent of 'The Passion of Joan of Arc.'
>
> "It is not that the picture fails to make use of the methods of painting, poetry, and the drama, also. Essentially, tho, the French film is medieval Gallic sculpture suddenly and anachronistically galvanized into action. Reduced to cinema phrases, it would have to be described as a series of close-ups. The method is to offer, in the form of subtitles, transcripts from the testimony in Joan's trial and then photograph the reactions of marvelously carved figures to it. A subtitle will show you a question the inquisitors put to their victim, and the camera will, with a superb sense of lighting and design, capture the fleeting changes of facial expression by which the judges accompany it. Then, Joan's reply will be given and, marvelously acted, you will see the victim's reaction to the persecution of her foes.
>
> "Subtitles have frequently been damned, even by admirers of the silent cinema, as crude handicaps to the medium of pantomime and as almost a justification for spoken dialog. In 'The Passion of Joan of Arc,' tho, they are an essential part of the work, acting as sort of chapter headings to the mighty pantomimic drama that is to follow them. Were the questions and answers of the trial put to you audibly, the entire mood and intent of the picture would be ruined viciously. The whole effect of the film demands that everything be visual, and even the captions, which provide a necessary key to the moving sculpture of the drama, are not an intrusion but an integral part of a magnificent work of art. Here is the complete justification of the subtitle."

However great may be future developments of the speaking film, Mr. Braverman in his conclusions warns makers of motion-pictures against the danger of throwing the baby out with the bath-water. That is, it would be a fallacy to abandon present achievements for vague possibilities. They must, he insists, return to the first principles of the cinematic art, which he enunciates as follows:

> "1. The medium of cinematic art is motion.
>
> "2. Motion as an art medium is self-sufficient and has no affinity to such media as words (away with explanatory subtitles), music (sound), speech (spoken titles), or painting (color and static design).
>
> "3. Motion applied to a succession of images can transmit thought, stimulate emotion, indicate time, place, character, sound, speech, atmosphere, physical sensation, and state of mind.
>
> "4. Motion, when utilized as an art medium by artists, has proven the motion-picture a major art form, logically independent, inevitably self-sufficient, and utterly free of intrusion by the mechanics of any other medium."

The artists who have consciously or unconsciously realized these first principles, asserts this Hollywood critic, are Chaplin, Fairbanks, Murnau, Fejos, Dupont, and a few others. Eisenstein and Pudowkin, the Russians, "are carrying the art of motion further than anybody to-day." Mr. Braverman concludes:

> "The motion-picture—the picture based on motion—has never failed to be impressive, even when built upon themes of simple content. The medium motion, as rhythmically applied to patterns, images, and themes, demands the control by artists."

THE COVER—Reproduced on the cover this week is the central detail from Albert Herter's highly effective mural decoration completed not long ago for the Wisconsin State Capitol. A native of New York, Mr. Herter's interest in art was aroused at an early age, and his ambition to become a mural decorator soon asserted itself.

In view of the interesting fact that June 15 will be celebrated by the English-speaking peoples as Magna Carta day, the subject of Mr. Herter's mural takes on definite timeliness. Further details concerning the significance of this historic landmark in the development of our civilization will be found in the "Personal Glimpses" department.

Courtesy of the Societe Generale des Films

OUT OF THE MIDDLE AGES

"It seems as tho Carl Dreyer has filmed this picture by means of a series of telescopes," wrote Jean Cocteau, "through the medium of a planet where light-speeds are transmitting to 1929 the famous trial of centuries ago." Here is one of the *extraordinary types in "Joan of Arc," suggesting some old Flemish portrait.*

"FOR MADMEN ONLY"

THE FACT THAT MORE than 50,000 copies were printed of "Steppenwolf," a novel by Herman Hesse, which bears the subtitle "For Madmen Only," seems of sinister significance to Horace Thorogood, reviewing an English translation of the book in the London *Evening Standard.* Herr Hesse's book, explains Mr. Thorogood, departs boldly from the conventions of the normal novel. It reflects a certain current in the intellectual life of Germany that is altogether too neurotic. There is a menace in the importation, the English critic warns, of such neurotic literature:

"We are not too sane ourselves, but there is an hysterical and crazy note about it which warns an English ear. The neurotic symptoms are too clear.

"But intellectually Germany to-day is mad; the book has her wave-length right enough. She lives deep in that hell to which (to quote the book) 'human life is reduced only when two ages, two cultures and religions overlap.' *Haller* is a type of those who have been caught between the two ages and find themselves intellectually homeless, precariously straddled between the old culture and the new. The author of 'All Quiet on the Western Front,' who declared that his was the generation of whom the war had made Ishmaels, young men with neither inheritance nor prospect, was another. Spengler is their prophet."

"Steppenwolf" is the story of a man—not the story of his book, explains the English commentator, but of his soul. The subtitle, "For Madmen Only," conveys a warning.

"Every soul has unique adventures, not comparable with those of any other soul. Those who regard these as unrealities save themselves a lot of trouble. But 'Steppenwolf,' who records himself here, describes them as if they were events in 'space-time'—true in the same sense as physical events are true. To him, they were not only realities, but the only realities.

"He conceived himself as a body in which a man (*Harry Haller*) and an animal (*Wolf of the Steppes*) lived discordantly together. Neither would permit the other to attain itself. He was each, and neither, and both. *Haller*, in whose bodily guise they resided, was an intellectual idealist: *Steppenwolf* was the denier, the skeptic, the despiser of humanity. He, the total of these two, lived in the world without contact with it like an alien, unable to feel abiding happiness in its pleasures or abiding sympathy with its pursuits.

"He had 'a dimension too many,' and 'the emergency exit' of suicide continually beckoned him.

"One evening, trudging the wet streets, he sees a strange door in a familiar wall, over which flickers for a moment the legend, 'Magic Theater: Entrance Not for Everybody: For Madmen Only.' . . . The reader needs to be more than a little mad himself to follow the maniacal flights of the last section of the book, in this Magic Theater 'for madmen only.'"

FRANCE'S MOST REACTIONARY WRITER

LEON DAUDET CONFESSES that he is the most reactionary man in the world. Yet his new volume of reminiscenses, "Paris Vécu" (Paris Lived) (Nouvelle Revue Française), written in exile in Belgium, is acclaimed by all sections of the French press as one of the most delightfully outspoken books on Paris ever penned by a Parisian. Before the tragic death of his young son Philippe, who was found lifeless in a taxicab in November, 1923, Daudet had planned, says the London *Observer*, what may be called his topographical reminiscences. His insistence that his son had been assassinated by anarchists precipitated Daudet into legal intricacies, and this quixotic director of *L'Action Française*, the militant Royalist daily, was forced into exile. Nowadays he carries on his battle against French democracy from Brussels. "Nevertheless," says *The Observer*, "others besides the Camelots du Roi (the youthful adherents of the Daudet group) can appreciate this book, since it covers most aspects of Parisian life for the last thirty years. Daudet, a pugnacious E. V. Lucas, wanders from quarter to quarter, finding incentives to memory in street after street." The book is rich in famous names, including memories of the author's father, the famous novelist Alphonse Daudet, members of the Académie Goncourt, and all the celebrated actors, novelists, journalists, and politicians of France—among them Jaurès, Barrès, Debussy, Coquelin, Steinlen, Marcel Proust, Calmette, and Charles Maurras. In his nationalism, Daudet has been compared with Kipling, perhaps unfairly. He is frank to the point of libel, and outspoken to the point of occasional vulgarity. One of his antagonists, writing in the violently satirical weekly, *Le Merle*, publishes this tribute:

"Here is a book—before a work like this one is suddenly seized by a certain modesty in words, and one writes 'book' when one ought to write 'masterpiece'—the reading of which, after carrying you away, amusing you, charming you, moving you, arousing you, leaves you with infinite longings and reveries.

"If you have, as Léon Daudet has, a deep love of Paris and your own time, if you have ever felt, as he has, in one quarter to another, in one street and another, the diverse soul of this Protean city, if you are, at its image, gifted with the faculty of waking dreams, which let you melt yourself, flesh and bone, into the circumambient atmosphere, I dare to claim that there is no more perfect intellectual pleasure than the promenade Léon Daudet offers you, from the Marais to Père-Lachaise, along the grand boulevards, as far as the Etoile, or to descend from Montmartre, and to stop in the Cité, in front of the great portal of Notre Dame, its wide doors swinging open.

"Unforgetable paintings, etchings, and lithographs follow one another with their own distinctive tones, their voices, their odors. Never have those little towns which are interlocked with the big one, those typically Parisian quarters, been so well rendered for those who love them, revealed to those who do not know them, as by the virile and carefree hand of this extraordinary artist. Doubtless, one finds in certain pictures of streets the acute vision of the novelist, in certain anecdotes the sharpened wit of the memoir-writer, in the swift strokes of the silhouette of some little-loved contemporary the cruel, stinging pen of the polemist, but the incomparable charm, the astonishing and unique savor of 'Paris Vécu' is made up precisely of this alliance of composite elements, the casting of this fluid stream of impressions into solid bronze.

"Think for a moment of this extraordinary destiny; this son of an illustrious father who has come to eclipse the paternal glory, this Dauphin of the Republic who has turned away in disgust from it which could have given him everything; the tragic aura which envelops his life and that of his family, this tortured father who is an exile because he has refused to capitulate before a triumphant adversary—all this is marvelous and terrible, grandiose and horrible, and, just the same, there is beauty in this horror."

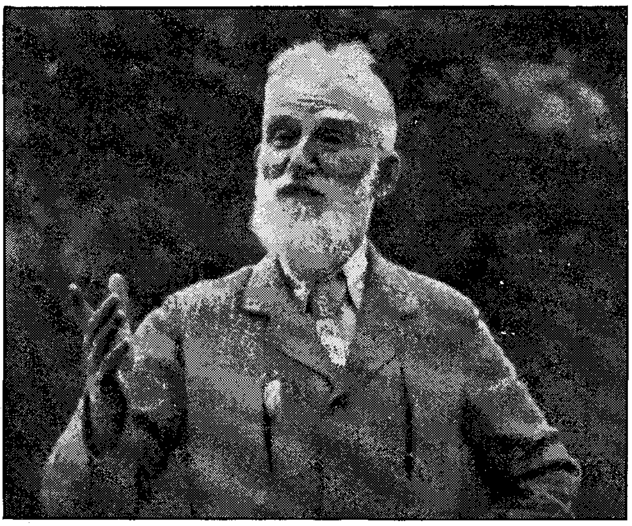
MR. SHAW SETS UP HIS "APPLE CART" IN POLAND

WHY GEORGE BERNARD SHAW has chosen Warsaw for the world-première of his new play, "The Apple Cart," is explained in a recent interview with his Polish translator, Mr. Floryan Sobieniowski. "It occurred to him," the translator told a reporter of the London *Observer*, "that the political message was more apposite to Poland than to any other country at the present moment." The scene of the play, we learn from the same source, is laid in the palace of *King Magnus*—"when all people living to-day are dead." "There are two long acts," continues the *Observer*, "and between them comes a short interlude in the boudoir of the king's favorite . . . remarkable for its romantic beauty and its insights into feminine psychology." When the play is presented at the Teatr Polski in Warsaw this month, Junosza Stepowski will be *King Magnus* and Madame Przybylko Potocka will enact the king's favorite. As interpreted by Mr. Sobieniowski in the *Observer*, this new political and prophetic satire reveals G. B. S. in a new vein. Its American première—in the language in which it was composed—will be given under the auspices of the Theater Guild in New York next season. As summarized by the Polish translator:

> "Altho placed in the future, it deals with a subject of moment to-day, the crisis of democracy or of the parliamentary system of government. The scene is in England, but the application is universal. Its universality is as obvious as that of every great work of art.
>
> "Mr. Shaw is the unique instance of the artist working side by side with the social reformer, the imaginative genius hand-in-hand with a critical mind and a clear intellectual insight. He came over from Ireland and conquered England, but on the other hand England has conquered him and brought him round to the essentially English frame of mind. And this is what 'The Apple Cart' shows more than any of his plays, and, if I am not mistaken, it is what the English will realize when the play is done here. The character of *King Magnus* can be truly said to be that of 'the first gentleman of Europe,' without the ironical meaning that is usually attached to that phrase. The difficulty lies in the fact that the play presents a great theme in a new way. An immense subject is dealt with, and the degree of intensity is commensurate with its bigness, but it is not merely a political discussion; it is a first-rate comedy, in which there is the glamour of romantic beauty. It will be my endeavor in Warsaw to see that it is presented as a work of art rather than as a piece of political propaganda."

The Teatr Polski, we read in a special dispatch to the New York *Times*, has a long-established Shavian tradition. Its director, Dr. Arnold Szyfman, has already produced nine of Mr. Shaw's plays. The Polish director wished to secure the first continental rights to "Saint Joan," but applied for them too late. Shaw, however, promised that the Teatr Polski would get his next play, according to the account published by *The Times*. Of special interest to American playgoers will undoubtedly be those scenes and characters satirizing the inhabitants of the New World. As summarized in *The Times* dispatch:

> "One of the most interesting characters in the play is *Vanhattan*, American Ambassador, who cherishes the idea of a union between America and England.
>
> "*Vanhattan* declares that the United States wants to join Great Britain and become the empire's greatest dominion. The Declaration of Independence has ceased to exist, he says, and he is no longer an Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, but high commissioner of the dominion. England and America would merge into one enterprise bigger than anything in the world. England would profit by the partnership with a much better equipped and organized United States, which as revealed in the course of the play even succeeded in transporting Ely Cathedral to New Jersey from bottom to top, and building an American skyscraper on the spot where the famous cathedral was originally built. *Vanhattan* offers *Magnus* an emperor's title, and begs him to accept the United States into the British crown. *Magnus* is not at all enthusiastic about the offer, and utters the remark that England in that case would soon be no more than the forty-ninth star in the American banner."



Courtesy of Fox Movietone

WILL HE UPSET THE APPLE CART?

His Highness, Bernard Shaw, the uncrowned king of comedy, has conferred upon Warsaw, Poland, the honor of laughing first at his latest political prophecy. Shaw will be seventy-three years old on the twenty-sixth of next month.

THE SECRET OF GREAT ACTING

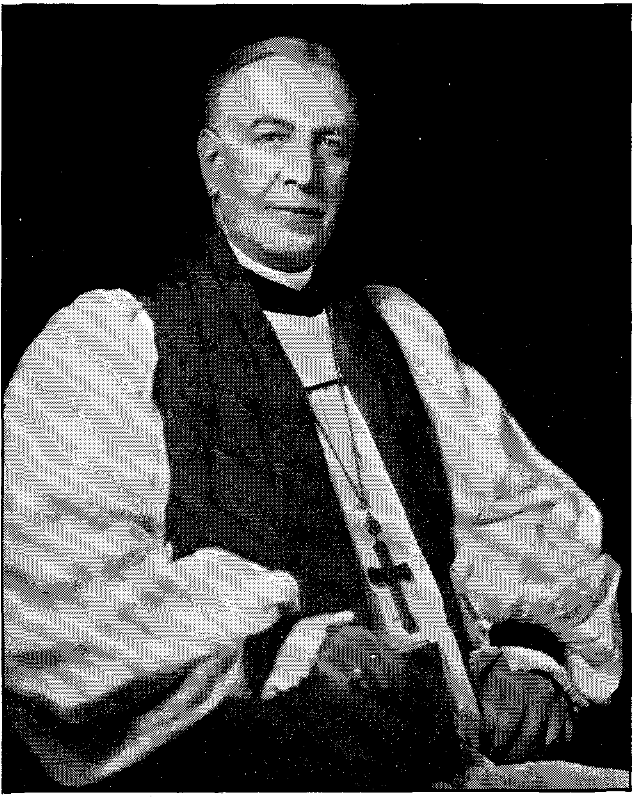
WHAT MAKES ACTING GREAT? Ever since Diderot published his famous "Paradoxe sur le Comédien," many critics of the drama have sought to answer this question—yet the secret of greatness in acting seems still to elude definition. H. R. Barbor, writing in the London *Daily Telegraph*, calls attention to one element that is often overlooked in discussions of the art of acting, whether it be of an individual or of a whole troup. "Yet it is," he emphasizes, "the most considerable of all that multiplicity of factors that go to make up the histrionic art." As evidenced in the player's attack, this factor determines to what extent his or her intention is imprest upon the mind of the audience. This factor, says the English critic, is vitality. Vitality in the actor presupposes, for this English critic, an inexhaustible reservoir of radiant energy, which is released like an electric current, during a theatrical performance. He elucidates its importance as a foundation for great acting:

> 'Imaginative conception, beauty of gesture and vocal play, tricks of technique, make-up, characterization—all these avail little unless they are conveyed by the driving force of personal and psychological vitality.
>
> "In the work of all the great players this factor is to be noted. The late Lucien Guitry, like Charles Hawtrey, was distinguished by it. Their mental, their intentional, vitality shone through their assumptions of repose, of casualness, of ease, as clearly as through their more rigorous passages at arms. For true histrionic vitality has nothing to do with noisiness, or horse-play, or 'chucking it at 'em.' Duse, an old sick woman impersonating an aged, worn woman in her last London season, yet irradiated this vital quality so that we were arrested, compelled in our own despite and quite inexplicably.
>
> "The music-hall artist recognizes its use as a regular stock-in-trade—even, be it said, in some cases to the point of abuse. The genteel actor and actress of the modern school who dares to neglect it might well go to learn in 'the halls.'
>
> "Vitality was the secret of the triumph of the Irish Players who came and overcame us in those distant pre-war years. It is the overt magic of Will Fyffe, of Charles Laughton, of Leonid Massine, of Jeanne de Casalis, of Claude Rains. It informs the genius of Matheson Lang and Mrs. Patrick Campbell.
>
> "Its lack explains to a great extent the failure of 'traditional' productions of Shakespeare and the appeal and success of our Shakespearean drama in Germany, where every artist gives generously of himself to the common purpose. It is the faculty of 'putting it over,' the inexplicable something that probably explains why the names of Edmund Kean, Vestris, Burbage, and Garrick have survived in the theatrical legend."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE CHURCH IN POLITICS

PERSUADE, YES; BUT DON'T ATTEMPT to dictate, is, in essence, the burden of much editorial advice to the Church, following two pulpit utterances against church lobbying. The subject bobs up continually in press and pulpit, as witness Senator Copeland's recent complaint against the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, noticed in these pages May 25, and now come Bishop James E. Freeman, of the Episcopal Diocese of Washington, and Dr. Caleb R. Stetson, rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, New York, publicly declaiming against the Church entering politics. Nearly all the Episcopal clergy of Washington, we read, listened to Bishop Freeman's address at the opening of the Diocesan convention, when he counseled them that "the maintenance of any organized system designed to coerce legislators or to dictate legislation, State or national, is utterly foreign to a right conception of the Church's function. We have condemned, and rightly so," he said, as his address is quoted in press reports, "the influence brought by organized lobbies to affect legislation in the interest of certain corporate bodies that are seeking a selfish advantage. It is equally reprehensible for the Church, or any of its chosen agencies, to use like methods." As he puts it:



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

DON'T MAKE THE CHURCH A POLITICAL MACHINE

Urges Bishop James E. Freeman, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Washington, who says "the maintenance of any organized system designed to coerce legislation, State or national, is utterly foreign to a right conception of the Church's functions."

> "Whenever the Church, through organized effort, has attempted to direct and control political action and thus has departed from its specific spiritual functions, it has lost prestige and signally weakened its influence.
>
> "Its place as the conserver of things ethical and spiritual is undisputed. It has to do with principles rather than policies. If it lowers its standards to become an autocratic dictator in the concerns of legislative action or the choice of political candidates, it loses the respect and confidence of right-thinking men.
>
> "Not infrequently in recent years has it indulged in the discussion of matters economic and political and set forth conclusions that were unsound, uneconomic and unwarranted by the evidence submitted."

Keystone View Company photograph

MINISTERS SHOULD NOT LOBBY

Says Dr. Caleb R. Stetson, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, New York. "The place of the clergy," he asserts, "is not in the lobbies of Congress, nor is it their business to stir up party strife or to further party interests."

The founders of the Republic, says Bishop Freeman, "made clear that the State should not trench on the prerogatives of the Church, nor should the Church seek to intrude upon the political concerns of the State. This principle has been carefully preserved and maintained throughout our history." In the last year, however, he asserts, "a subtle effort has been put forth to revive old animosities and to renew old suspicions," this in the face of the fact that "the right of each man as to his preferences as well as to his political ideals and principles is unquestioned." It is generally conceded, says Bishop Freeman, that we have the supreme right to judge men and parties by moral and ethical standards, "but this does not mean the measuring of men and parties by their respective religious shibboleths or affiliations." Such a course "would ultimately divide our peoples into rival groups and camps, and make of the Church a political machine. Such a tendency would inevitably lead to a situation fraught with grave perils to both Church and State." A similar warning comes from Dr. Stetson, who, from his pulpit in old Trinity, urged, we read in the New York *Times:*

"Let the Church as a Church keep out of politics. The place of the clergy is not in the lobbies of Congress, nor is it their business to stir up party strife or to further party interests. We believe in a free Church in a free State, not in a State coerced and governed by the Church.

"We, as a Church, should be very careful about any formal association with combinations of churches or denominations whose purpose it is to influence, by direct action, or by ordinary political pressure, the course of legislation or the action of governments. We have a right to express our minds about policies and customs, virtues as well as vices. It is quite another matter for the Church or for its representatives to attempt to dictate the course governments should pursue, or to compel the passage of laws by political pressure. The results of such action by the Church have, in the past, been disastrous to the Church's spiritual influence. I am certain that history will repeat itself in this country, and it is well for us in the Episcopal Church to follow the course which it has followed so far."

THRIFT

By Earl Bigelow Brown

I WONDER that God can afford it:
Violets deep in the glen,
Seldom or never discovered
To eyes of adoring men.

I marvel that God is not thrifty:
Last night on the Tappan Zee,
At one in the morning His moonlight
Was spilled, molten silver, for me.

I wonder that God is not saving:
Age after age He will give
Lessons to stone-hearted statesmen,
That love is the way to live!

—*The Churchman, New York.*

This clerical counsel finds its echo in many editorial rooms. "There is a stern and general call in this era of our national life to keep rigidly separated the functions of Church and State," says the Atlanta *Constitution.* "In the fields of spiritual ethics and personal morals let the Church function with all its enthusiasm and efficiency, and no one will complain of its zeal and activities. But in the broad and complex field of politics, where the purely mental and material interests of men play with the full powers of passion, there is no place for the purposes and functions of a spiritual church." In the case of Prohibition and kindred questions of law enforcement, observes the Cincinnati *Enquirer,* "the rightful province of the Church is particularly clear. The development of sentiment in favor of law observance is one of the greatest needs of this country at present—and there is no better agency for the development of such an attitude among people generally than the churches. But when church groups go into the lobbies of legislatures and force through legislation which is not backed up by public sentiment, the results are disastrous, as we have learned all too well in recent years." "It is the Church's duty to persuade, or else it contributes nothing to the spiritual growth of men," remarks the Richmond *Times-Dispatch.* "It can not change men's hearts by legislative enactment."

As the Grand Rapids *Press* sees it, however,

"The real issue goes deeper. There is no reason why churches should not lobby if they intend to make themselves active in politics at all. If they advance political theories from the pulpit, they may as well advance them in committee rooms. The question is more fundamental than that of lobbying or not lobbying. It is whether churches would not be more effective, and serve their true function more adequately, if they left the things of Cæsar entirely to Cæsar and concentrated on religion."

But in the opinion of that militant foe of liquor and all its works, Bishop James Cannon, Jr., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the issue can not be avoided. In defending the activities of the Church in politics in a sermon at the Arch Street Methodist Church in Philadelphia, he said, according to a dispatch in the New York *Times:*

"The ministry and the Christian citizenship of the country have been compelled to go into politics to fight the evils of the day. The liquor traffic was buttressed by the State, and was as legitimate as any other business. How else was its status to be changed but by changing the law of the State? The Eighteenth Amendment is not the work of blue-nosed killjoys, but a direct result of the exercise of brotherly love."

RED RUSSIA'S TRUCE WITH RELIGION

RUSSIAN COMMUNISM IS AT LAST READY for an armistice with religion, a change in government policy, notes the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger,* dictated, not by sentiment, but by hard necessity. The Soviet leaders learned what others have learned long before them, that faith thrives under persecution. The proposed removal of the constitutional restrictions on religious practises is announced by Alexis T. Rykoff, President of the Council of People's Commissars, who, we read in an Associated Press dispatch, informed the delegates to the Soviet Congress that an amendment to the Constitution is to be offered for the purpose. It is proposed, too, to separate Church and State and Church and schools, and to grant to all citizens the right to religious practise as well as to anti-religious propaganda. "This means," says President Rykoff, to quote from the dispatch, "that we sponsors of the fight on religious fog not only intend to take compulsory administrative measures against religion, but constitutionally recognize freedom of religious practises. The fight on religion can succeed only if linked with mass progress and with deep penetration in the masses of scientific knowledge and culture."

The Communist war on religion was foredoomed to failure, note many editorial utterances. As the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* puts it, the Soviet leaders recognized that their methods, instead of stamping out all religious activity, only increased the determination of the faithful. "They then turned to the more subtle methods of propaganda through State-controlled newspapers, anti-religious education in the schools, and organizations established to disseminate atheistic teachings. Now these methods are failing." To illustrate, *The Commercial Appeal* recites:

"On the eve of the Greek Orthodox Easter, various anti-religious and other organizations combined a special drive to keep people out of the churches. For this purpose, performances in theaters began at ten o'clock at night and ended at three in the morning, coinciding with the time of church services. During intermission of the theaters, games and dances were engaged in and speeches on anti-religious themes were made. Workers' clubs gave all-night performances of various kinds.

"Torchlight processions by members of the Communist Youth League and others with bands of music and anti-religious placards paraded the city, while in all the large squares continuous concerts, speeches, and movies continued until four o'clock in the morning. The Government lent its support to the efforts to discourage church-goers by posting mounted militia in the squares in the vicinity of churches.

"What happened? The greater cities of Russia saw their churches crowded to capacity, with hundreds of worshipers, who could not gain entrance, kneeling in the streets outside, and there they remained until the services were over. What does it portend? Can the faith of a people, which has been developing through centuries, be destroyed in a few years and by the mouthings of radical extremists? Not likely.

"The Communist dream of a Utopian country more and more appears to have been a distorted dream. There can be no Utopia where man is completely self-sufficient and where no allowance is made for recognition of the divine plan and of a divine mind behind it all."

A government may succeed in suppressing some particular form of religion, says the Detroit *Free Press.* "But it is quite impossible to suppress all religious practise in a country for any length of time, because such an attempt does violence to a fundamental impulse of human nature." For—

"Except as he sinks into brutishness, the normal human being

> must have some sort of religious belief, and must worship something, somehow. In part, the Russians, upon being balked in their religious practises, have tended to revert to brutishness, an easy process for a large number, who never were far removed from savagery. But the residue that has resisted the degradation has also been very considerable, and it is evident that the 'religious freedom' and the 'separation of Church and State' now contemplated is being proposed as a result of realization among Red leaders that unless they surrender their extreme position, it eventually will bring about their ruin."

With the passage of the years, notes the Hartford *Times*, "the religious instincts of the Russian people will take the tyranny and hatred of spirituality out of communsim or crush it, for the simple reason that 'For what is a man profited if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?' can not be exiled in Siberia or murdered in prison." And the Brooklyn *Eagle* tell us that the Russian capital is full of good stories of arch Communists who cast an anchor to windward by doing those things which the Greek Church declares necessary for salvation. And now:

> "Altering the Russian constitution to allow a larger measure of religious freedom is merely recognizing the impossibility of driving the need for worship from the heart of man. Communist gods are too materialistic to touch his imagination. Russia's moujiks have gone back to their traditions and religion. With its unusual flair for adapting itself to existing conditions the Moscow Government proposes to recognize the facts."

AGAINST CHURCH UNION

CHURCH UNION IS NEITHER DESIRABLE nor possible, in the opinion of a Baptist writer, who strikes some sledge-hammer blows in favor of sectarian division as the best means for the same end. Men divide politically and socially, yet manage to cooperate on the larger issues, and I. Newton Earle sees no good reason why churches should not continue on their separate paths toward the same goal. Much space has been given in these pages to the cause of union—accomplished in Canada and India by certain denominations, and under discussion here by the Methodists and Presbyterians and by the Reformed Church in the U. S. A., the United Brethren in Christ and the Evangelical Synod of North America. An appeal for unity by Dr. Peter Ainslie appeared in these pages June 1, and it is appropriate to notice the defense of the sects, as presented now by Mr. Earle in *The Watchman-Examiner* (Baptist).

To begin with, writes Mr. Earle, the fact of division is very much exaggerated. For instance:

> "Henry C. Vedder says in his 'Modern Church History' that there are 'sixteen varieties of Lutherans, seventeen of Methodists, thirteen of Baptists, fifteen of Presbyterians, and so on.' The number of these divisions is a fact of the census merely. It should be most strenuously and emphatically denied that any such gross number of divisions is materially evident in localities, or even in the country as a whole. The significant sects are few and very strong. The writer has lived in seventeen different communities of the United States and of the Orient, and has been a student in six different colleges and universities that draw people together from all over the world. He has found the actual number of sects very few and sufficiently strong to justify existence. As a Baptist, for instance, he has never in all his peregrinations met any other kind of Baptists, with one exception. Where are the other eleven kinds? If found, they are quite likely to be the only kind in the place where they exist, which fact minimizes the damage of division, if there is any. The minor groups are very minor. The great general groups of evangelicals that are met everywhere are possibly eight. Mentioned alphabetically, they are Baptists, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Friends, Lutherans, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Reformed. Later they will be arranged in a more significant order. This discussion does not include the various kinds of Catholics, because there is no sensible suggestion of a union with them. The sects herein discust are very few when one considers the population of this country. Numbering their adherents by millions, they are tremendously significant. In the recent applications of sensible strategy, such as the Federal Council, they have shown their power.
>
> "These groups are significant in doctrines, in forms, in government, and in history. To be sure they are together in the great saving thought of salvation through Jesus Christ on the Cross, but their individual expressions of this are separately valuable. They act as a check upon one another. Doctrines are not so divisive. As to forms, we have no right to ask the Episcopalian, for instance, to give up his altar, which he puts in the place of honor, just because some one else puts the pulpit to the front or may leave the altar out entirely. Each way has advantages. The Friend has no forms, but he strongly advocates and inculcates worship just the same. The Baptist must immerse, because he thinks Jesus so commanded him, but who shall tell him that Christ's Word is negligible? If the Methodists, or others, like to dedicate their children to the Lord, who shall forbid the little ones to come unto Him? It is to be noticed that many Baptists have adopted the practise of a dedicatory prayer over infants, and that many not Baptists have later as adults, from conviction, been immersed. Since forms are not essential to salvation, why not have what you prefer? Why produce so artificial a thing as unsympathetic union?"

Furthermore, writes Mr. Earle, union would produce an unwieldy mass. The great groups, he says, are now almost too large. Churches are not large enough to hold the crowds. Canada's union, he thinks, means "simply one more denomination." The history of the Church also furnishes him an argument against union. "Luther, Wesley, Fox, all found it necessary to break up union in order to make the Church better." And a like necessity is arising now. "As Modernism is insidiously inserting itself, those who are no longer 'searching after truth,' but have found One who is the truth, are separating from their Unitarian fellows for separate worship and missions. It is surgical, but it saves." Christian strategy is the thing, says Mr. Earle, and he explains:

> "Strategy means placing churches where they will not unduly duplicate one another. In New Brunswick, New Jersey, a typical city, for instance, there are twenty-six churches and missions that, a careful study shows, could be reduced to fifteen, at the same time accommodating each sect with at least one church distinctively of that denomination. At the same time the resultant conservation of resources would build a new church or two in the rapidly growing new districts, and would strengthen the missions. This requires no union with the surrender of convictions, but simply sacrificial strategy on the part of the leaders of the army of the Lord. It is the same everywhere. This type of planning has been accomplished on the foreign mission field by the boards of the sects cooperating. Strategy, not union, is the true economy. . . .
>
> "Christ's desire for the Church, it is maintained, was that His followers should be one, even as He and the Father are one. That is what we want. It means a unity of purpose but not of identity. It is unity in diversity."

Finally, and frankly, argues Mr. Earle, union is impossible. A Baptist himself, he says:

> "To tell the truth, Baptists, as an example, frequently will not unite with other Baptists of the same kind! No, not even when opportunities for sacred strategy and ecclesiastical economy present themselves. Likewise in other sects. The real cleavage between Modernist and Fundamentalist makes union impossible. This is partly so because we humans, in managing churches, have no way of reading the hearts of Judases, and how can we prevent some unregenerates from securing the advantages, as far as this world goes, of membership with us? Many are called but few are chosen. How, then, can we expect any plan of union to work. How can we all be grafted on a main stem, when there is no main stem? The marvel of history and the proof of the presence of the Spirit are in the continuity through the ages of the Church of Christ, especially when that standard calls us to live in restraint of our natural appetites. The zeal of the Lord of hosts has performed this.
>
> "To be worth anything we must be partizans for the truth. We must have convincing convictions, burning beliefs about the Bible, the Christ, and a militant mission message. We do best for accomplishment to associate with those who think as we do, who are united with all Christians in general purpose, but who work out their salvation as they see the light."

CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned

EGYPT, Greece, and Palestine have inspired Gertrude Huntington McGiffert in her latest effort to recapture in verse the pomp, pageantry and color of distant countries and civilizations. Her volume is entitled "Cast in Bronze," and comes to us from the Mosher Press (Portland, Me.). From the Nile series we take the initial poem:

CAST IN BRONZE

By Gertrude Huntington McGiffert

Perhaps I should cast them in bronze—
These naked toiling boys of the Nile,
Niched one above the other—two, three, four—
In the desolate, interminable mud-banks of the river.
But the casting must not be too quick
Lest the bronze set
Before the rhythm of their sinuous bodies be caught
As they swing up the droning well-sweeps
And push back the devouring edge of the fiery desert.

Not water of the sacred Nile alone
Brims their creaking buckets,
But currents of elemental power
Drawn up by the burning sun
From that hot source of life which is Egypt—
The driving force that lifted pylons and pyramids,
Built its passions in stone,
And still through these pliant bodies,
Pulls up ceaselessly the brimming buckets,
A perpetual sacrament—
Life sacrificed for life.

Yes, I will cast them in bronze—
These naked tireless boys—
The world's most ancient priesthood.

THE AMERICAN poet also paints a vivid picture of a narrow street in Palestine:

THE STREET OF DAVID

By Gertrude Huntington McGiffert

I thought it was a comic street—a zoo.
Cocks crew, sardonic camels clattered through.
A donkey's muzzle nestled on my shoulder.
Sly goats munched my bouquet till they grew bolder.
Rugs flapped from arches just above our heads—
Rugs gorgeous, of exultant, ancient reds.
A magpie screeched. I went down two steps more,
Shoulder to shoulder, jostled from stall to store,
Wedged in till sheep and Syrian shepherds passed,
Adroitly missed an Arab running fast—
Huge crates of squawking chickens on his back.
Two more steps downward on the slippery track.
Beasts, men, fleas, smells—a *comic street*
But twelve feet wide and all the world to meet.

The breath of hate blew by. The crowd pressed near.
Harsh zealots spurned me. Centuries of fear
Leaped out of furtive eyes; vile shame looked out.
Men, eagle-faced, superbly evil, seemed in doubt
Whether to stab me in the back or not. Gone wild
A vicious camel stamped upon a child.
A hunch-backed beggar whined. A blind girl-wife
Driven before the whip unsheathed a knife.
Then dim as ghosts at noon stole Herod, smeared
With blood of Innocents. The Baptist's beard
Moved on Salome's dish as though he talked.
A shadowy Cross went by—that rabble mocked.
Two more steps down I fled that tragic street
With all of hell and misery to meet.

IN his new narrative poem "The Fate of the Jury" (Appleton, New York), Edgar Lee Masters conducts a mordant inquiry into the lives of the men who sat in judgment in his earlier poem "Domesday Book." Each member of the jury writes a record of his inner, secret life. Here is a passage concerning Merival, the coroner:

FROM "THE FATE OF THE JURY"

By Edgar Lee Masters

"So the night came down,
And Merival by a table in the room
With a bow window looking on the porch
Was reading Marion's story once again.
He heard a sound behind the hallway door,
A step it was, perhaps a servant's foot.
He rose and opened—but no one was there.
He sat again, and heard the severing crack
Of woodwork, then a step, it seemed to be
Upon the porch. He pressed his face against
The blackness of the windowpane and stared
Where nothing took his eye but the leafless vine
Which the wind shook, and made the trellis creak.
Seated again he found a book to read;
But the restlessness was on him. All the room
Somehow had eyes; they stared against his back,
Out of the darkness through the window staring;
And once when glancing up he seemed to see
A light or whiteness vanish; once again
Quick turning to the window he beheld
The face of Arielle, faintly pale and sweet!
With pensiveness she gave her eyes to him.
Then Merival threw up the window, took
Her hands in his and drew her in the room,
And hid her on his breast. She whispered now:
"I'm tired of wandering, tired of loneliness."

To the *St. Nicholas Magazine* Catherine Cate Coblentz has contributed an interesting group of four sonnets entitled "An American History." Here is the first one:

STONE WALLS OF NEW ENGLAND

By Catherine Cate Coblentz

Because men saw a vision, dreamed a dream,
And trusted God to give the vision birth,
They faced *the wilderness, the unknown stream,*
And wrested Canaan from the stubborn earth.
Because their hope was stronger than their fear,
Because their hearts were reverent with grace,
In lines of stone our fathers' walls appear—
Strong lines of toil upon New England's face.
They knew not that wild clematis would climb
Over those piles of stone, and thus create
Low altars, which the coming sons of time
Shall ever guard and hold inviolate.
Upon our borders these men raised no walls,
On guards within, our nation stands—or falls.

THERE is a strong suggestion of the jungle canvases of Rousseau in the deliberate insistence upon color in the following unusual poem we discover in *The Commonweal* (New York):

OF BEAUTY ALOOF AND REJECTED

By Gordon Lawrence

Now a tall tiger, proud in black and gold,
Walks with soft tread across the jungle mold,
And one lean eagle mounts a lonely sky
To mark the spot where some fat sheep shall die
In snow-dense forests whiskered lynxes wail
In blackness to plump, cautious mates. The pale
Impartial moon lights branches in cold woods
And lusters smoldering mountains' icy hoods.
The moon in white, the sun in yellow, throw
On the unthoughtful earth their precious glow,
And the vast clouds of heaven mold impearled
The morning and the evening of the world.

Like blue incarnate essence of the sky
Through heavy leaves a sapphire butterfly
Drifts in an unknown land from bud to flower
Down a black aisle beneath white trees that tower
Like buttressed temples, Babel-tall and old.
Their ancient trunks thick cable vines enfold,
And scarce a flame of tropic sky is seen
Lost in the myriad garlands of bold green.

AN elusive yet telling symbolism animates the following poem published in the London *Nation:*

SONG OF THE REST-HOUSE

("*Siste, Viator!*")

By G. M. Hort

Traveller! Here is your rest! See, the pathway down-bending.
Long was the road, but not long is it now to the ending.
Summon but once more your courage, endurance and zest—
Traveller! Near, now, is rest!

Traveller! There stands the gate. All the dark trees around it
Breathe forth their sigh of content that at last you have found it
Never *too soon for your coming, and never too late*—
Traveller! Pass through the gate!

Traveller! Follow the stair, though so narrow and winding,
Foothold is sure and the guest-room but waits for your finding.
Care not for voices that call you: "Lo, here!" or "Lo, there!"—
Traveller! Keep to the stairs!

Traveller! This is your bed! Is its aspect not gracious?—
Curtained, sequestered, and calm—and sufficiently spacious!
None of the couches, for pleasure exquisitely spread,
Traveller, rivals this bed!

Traveller! Here is good rest! You can trust to our keeping.
Dim-lit and still seems the house; but the fitter for sleeping;
Unseen the Host; but He knows what is due to a guest.—
Traveller! Welcome to rest!

THAT department of the Tucson (Ariz.) *Citizen*, which is sponsored by the Tucson Rimers, entitled "With the Verse Makers of Arizona," is an interesting expression of the new regionalism in American poetry. Here is a compelling genre sketch of a desert town:

SALOME

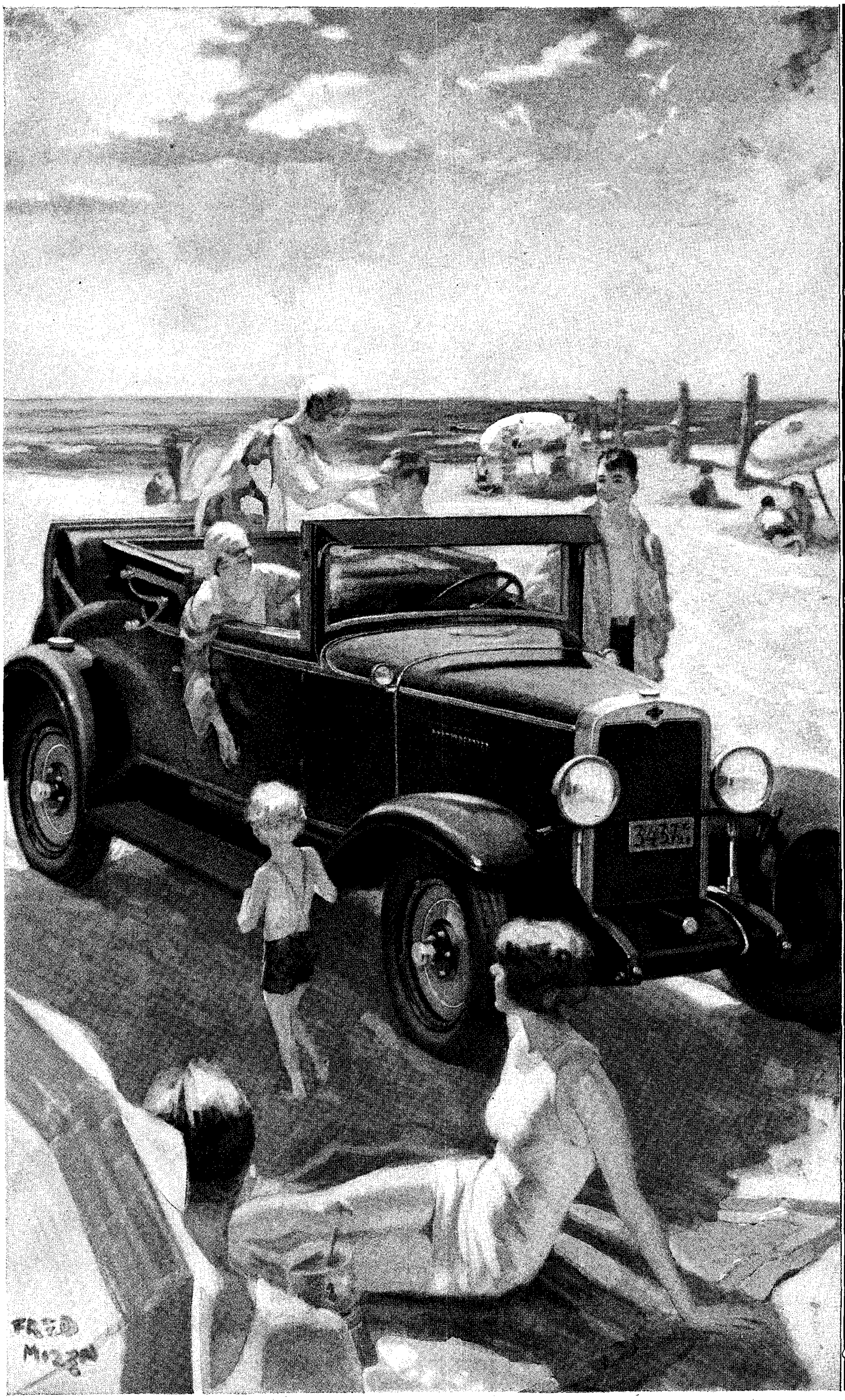
By Will T. Thornton

AT NOON

A railroad station, with its cattle pens,
Fourteen houses, and some frouzy hens.
Discouraged dogs, in a patch of shade,
Half-starved steers, in the drought burned sage.
Lizards darting in the sand so dry.
Soaring buzzards in a brazen sky.
Purple foothills, with the heat a-quiver.
A long white highway, like a dusty river,
In a wide hot valley of dust and sand,
A desert village, in a desert land.

AT MIDNIGHT

Dim, distance haunted, etched against the sky,
The jig-saw silhouettes of mountains lie.
Across the desert, clean and cool and sweet,
The night wind drifts above the low mesquite.
Among the stars, that crowd the ether tides,
Masked by a tissue cloud the full moon rides.
Empty of traffic, waiting for its load.
Stretched like a *silver ribbon lies the road.*
Silence profound, dark houses, not a light,
Only the velvet softness of a desert night.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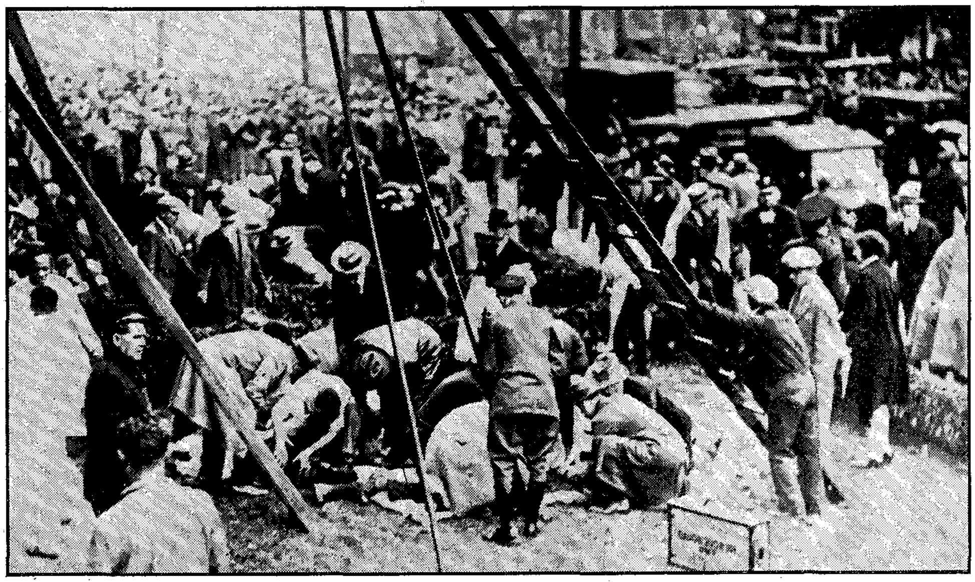
PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

A WAR-GAS CALAMITY IN A HEALING CLINIC

"GOTTA GET 'EM OUT," argued the heroic policeman weakly and wearily. "Gotta get 'em out," he echoed. "Gotta get 'em out."

"Better lay off awhile," advised the ambulance-driver. "You're looking bad, pal."

"Guess I can make it again. Wish they weren't so heavy," the officer answered the driver. "Gotta get 'em out. Gotta get—" then he slumped to the ground unconscious, and other rescuers rushed to place him in the ambulance beside the last of the twenty-one persons he had carried from the poison gas-filled building where more than six score met death, either instant or after lingering agony.



P. & A. photograph

FIRST AID TO THE POISON-GAS VICTIMS ON THE HOSPITAL LAWN

Carried out through doors and windows by heroic rescuers, the sufferers received hurried medical attention before being rushed off to Cleveland's various other hospitals.

The fumes seemed to follow Patrolman Ernest Staab, we read in the Cleveland *News*, as he staggered out of the Cleveland Clinic building with the twenty-first victim he had carried into the open air. The fumes of poison gas seemed to crawl over his face as he helped shoulder the jaundiced-looking victims into the emergency van. He dully wondered why the bodies were growing heavier. Then he, too, went down.

Patrolman Staab is dead! came the report. But it was a mistake, *The News* tells us. The heroic officer lived.

X-ray plates in the basement of the Cleveland Clinic had, in some manner, been ignited. There were two explosions. Then noxious fumes, thick and brown, such as slew many in the World War, were released and swept through one of the finest medical institutions in the world, bringing death to those who were seeking health and to those who were helping them find it.

Patrolman Staab was not the only hero of this disaster, which has started a national and international study of hospitals, safer X-ray plates and safer ways of storing them. Gladys Gibson, telephone operator at the clinic, stayed at her post to warn others, altho death was visibly approaching her. She died in a hospital. Dr. George W. Crile, who had worked for years for the establishment and success of the institution, was in the thick of the rescue work. So was Dr. John Phillips, another founder, who died later.

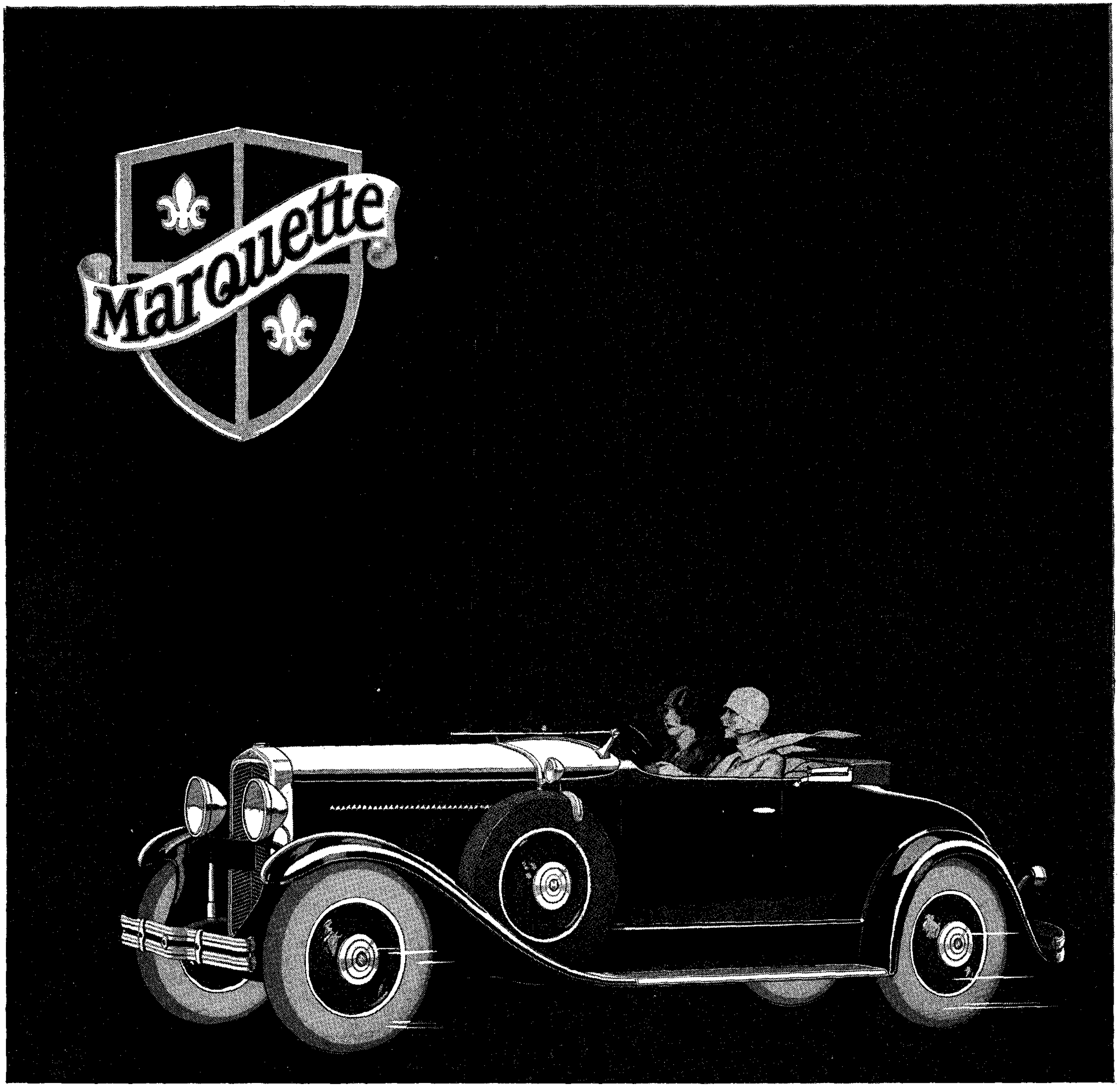
One peculiarity of the fumes, over the identity of which there was some uncertainty at first, was that they killed some instantly, while others who breathed them felt at first no ill effects, but died later and almost without warning. The victims were literally drowned by the fumes, composed of nitrogen dioxid, known also as nitrogen peroxid and nitrous fumes, according to Albert Parsons Sachs, science editor of the New York *World*. Mr. Sachs was one of the first to identify the gas thus, and later findings by others confirmed him. Nitrogen dioxid is the most insidious irritant gas known, he says, continuing his explanation:

> A workman who has been exposed to the action of nitrous fumes as the result of a slight industrial mishap may barely be inconvenienced at the time, and may go home hardly thinking of the incident, and yet during the night edema of the lungs develops. Edema is the presence of abnormal amounts of liquid. This edema of the lungs is in these cases so serious that the patient frequently dies before morning or during the following day, hardly twenty-four hours after the accident. The cause of death is literally drowning of the lungs from the great volume of liquid poured out in them.
>
> Nitrogen peroxid is produced to a small extent during the explosion of certain compounds, but is produced in much greater quantities when these substances burn. The burning of ordinary celluloid or celluloid film, of guncotton, of dynamite and similar substances produces large amounts of this deadly substance. The burning within a closed space of X-ray film in quantities can easily produce fatal amounts of this irritant gas.
>
> The action of nitrogen peroxid is generally not due to its systemic effect. The inhalation of the gas leads, it is true, to dilation of the arteries, fall in blood-pressure, vertigo, and headache and the alteration of the hemoglobin of the blood to methemoglobin, but this action seldom plays an important part in poisoning by the fumes because the irritation which is produced in the respiratory tract is so intense that it overshadows the systemic effect.
>
> The direct result of this irritating action is an inflammation of the lungs leading to the pulmonary edema. The epithelium or cellular covering of the finer air sacs in the lungs is damaged, and fluid escapes from the capillaries and accumulates between the cells.

The Cleveland disaster has resulted in direct action for greater hospital safety both at home and abroad. Many cities have already begun check-ups on the storage of X-ray plates and tests to determine the safety of the various types in use. Commenting on those used in Cleveland, the Boston *Herald* says:

> The films, it would seem, were made of a nitrate celluloid, which is highly inflammable, and which, on burning, produces very poisonous gases. For several years, because of its dangerous qualities, this type of film has not been used for this work in Massachusetts. Instead an acetate celluloid film, which costs slightly more, but which is slow burning, is used in our hospitals. The film files, moreover, are kept in metal cabinets. Every effort is made to prevent fire in the hospital laboratories, most of which are built of fire-resisting material, with sprinkler systems. Boston has had, in the past, fatal fires in her hospitals, and the State and municipal authorities have increased and maintained their requirements for fire-preventing and life-protecting construction and equipment.
>
> It would be foolish to say that what has happened in Cleveland

When better automobiles are built, *Buick* will build them



YOU need only drive the new Marquette to realize that Buick has created an entirely new standard of performance by which all moderate-priced cars must now be judged. For this eventful new six represents a new and unique expression of the engineering genius which has brought worldwide renown to Buick.

In tests at the General Motors Proving Ground, the Marquette displayed abilities placing it indisputably at the head of its field. But even the most detailed recital of figures and facts could not possibly convey the eagerness with which Marquette performance is delivered. You will enjoy its extraordinary responsiveness—its spontaneous flow of power that never hints at strain. You will get at once an impression of a more-than-ordinary reserve of ability. You will feel that you can call on the Marquette to do anything within reason, and that it will respond brilliantly.

By virtue of such performance alone the Marquette ranks high as an automotive achievement. But, in addition, it offers beauty that is conspicuous for good taste in line and color . . . exceptional closed-car comfort and luxury in Bodies by Fisher . . . roadability that is the result of inherent balance and poise . . . and the added measure of quality that Buick knows so well how to give—and has so long had the reputation for giving.

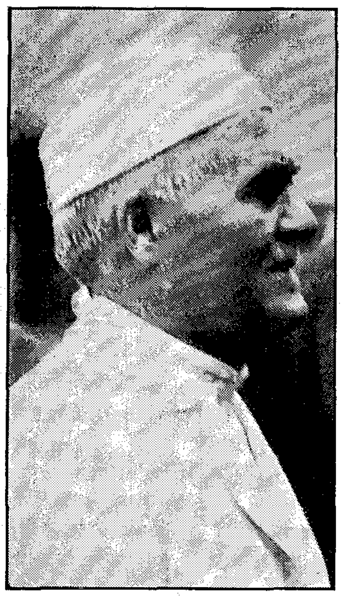
See the Marquette at Buick-Marquette dealers'! Drive it and learn what superlative performance is now offered in a car priced within the reach of millions.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation
Canadian Factory
McLaughlin-Buick, Oshawa, Ont.
Builders of
Buick and Marquette Motor Cars

> could never happen in Boston. But every hospital trustee, doctor, and nurse in Boston should be stirred to a new realization of their responsibilities and to a determination that such a horrible calamity will never befall their institution.

Approximately 225 people were in the Cleveland Clinic at the time of the explosion, we are told by Don K. Rennels in the Cleveland *News*, in a general review of the tragedy, from which we quote:

> They were trapt.
>
> Men and women rushed for the elevator and stairways. But before they reached either, the majority of them toppled over, unconscious from the effects of the fumes.
>
> Others dashed for windows in the hope of getting a breath of air that would drive out the poison from their lungs. But in most instances they were too weak to raise or break the windows when they reached them.
>
> People in the street, attracted by the explosion and clouds of yellow smoke pouring from the building, saw many of the victims beat weakly against the glass panes of the windows and then drop back to the floors—dead or dying.
>
> One woman crawled to the ledge of a window and attempted to jump to a waiting fire net, but a wave of yellow gas enveloped her and she toppled inward.
>
> The stairways leading to fresh air and safety were piled high with struggling, gasping men and women—their desperate efforts to move onward and outward failing as gas inhalations choked them.
>
> More than thirty victims were piled in a heap in front of the elevator shaft on the third floor. Their frantic sounding of the elevator signal had brought no response. The operator was dying.
>
> Women too weak to walk dropt to their hands and knees and crawled along the marble corridors in a futile struggle to drag their poison-saturated bodies to safety.
>
> Unlike most disasters where human beings are trapt by fire, there were few screams of anguish and suffering inside the chamber of death. It was because of the gas. Within a few seconds after inhalation, the fumes had stifled ability to cry out. A fit of violent coughing—then unconsciousness and death.



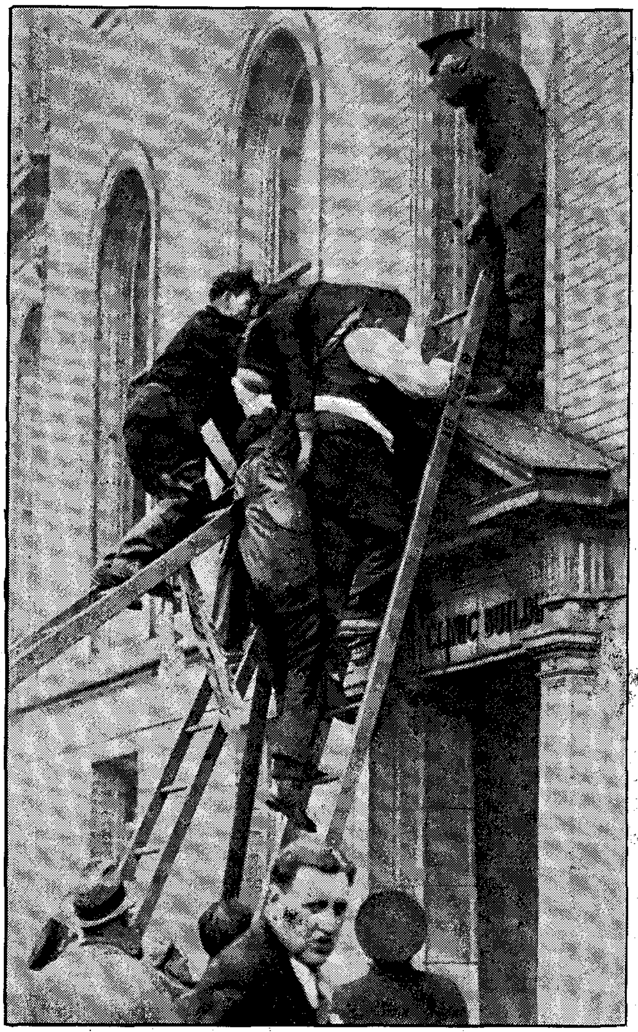
Acme photograph

HIS WORK DESTROYED

Dr. Crile is watching the removal of living and dead—colleagues, friends, and patients—from the building which embodied the fruition of his long and distinguished career.

Standing at the front entrance, we are told, was Dr. Crile. He had just finished performing an operation at the Clinic hospital, a separate building, when he heard the explosion and ran to the Clinic. Quoting further:

> He realized immediately that poisonous gas had been generated in the building, and that the patients needed instant treatment if they were to rally from the suffocating fumes.
>
> He was wearing the white surgeon's gown and cap of the operating-room.
>
> "Give them oxygen! Give them oxygen! They must have oxygen!" he cried.
>
> "Please stand back and give these people air."
>
> Altho he was near collapse himself from the sudden shock of the immensity of the tragedy, he maintained a poise of quiet but forceful leadership. One was reminded of his days in France when his hospital unit served other gas victims—victims of war gas.
>
> When ambulances or other means of conveyance were available, the rescued were taken immediately to hospitals. Others were laid on the lawn in front of the Clinic, and oxygen was administered there.
>
> Hundreds of police and firemen were risking their lives that others might be saved.
>
> When first news of the holocaust was telephoned to police and fire headquarters, every police squad in the city was ordered to the scene, and a three-alarm fire-signal sent all fire equipment to the building with the exception of sufficient equipment to afford protection in case other fires broke out.
>
> Their sirens screaming, ambulances from every undertaking parlor in the city were sent through the streets at top speed. Autoists, realizing disaster had occurred, gave the ambulances, police cars, and fire-department's vehicles a broad right of way.



Acme photograph

MANY RESCUERS TOILED UNTIL THEY COLLAPSED

They braved the treacherous action of the assortment of poison gases, whereof the building had become a vast, fuming test-tube.

> Before the fire-department companies arrived and ladders were thrown against the building, several victims of the gas had leapt from windows. Fire-nets were soon spread, but by that time, the remaining occupants of the building had not sufficient strength to reach the windows.
>
> One doctor, a staff physician at the Clinic, crawled through a window of the fourth floor and hung from the window ledge for fifteen minutes before ladders rescued him.
>
> As he swayed to and fro in his precarious position the crowd held its breath when clouds of the death-dealing fumes belched from the window and seemed to envelop him.
>
> A young interne had volunteered his services from Maternity hospital. When he arrived at Mt. Sinai [another hospital to which victims were taken], he joined the staff in the emergency-room.
>
> As he approached a cot on which an unconscious woman patient was awaiting treatment, his fellow workers heard him scream and topple to the floor. When he recovered she was dead.
>
> The woman was his wife. The interne was Dr. Carl Helwig. His wife was a technician at Cleveland Clinic.
>
> The grim task of identification started late in the afternoon. By this time more than 10,000 people had gathered in the street in front of the morgue.
>
> Police experienced much difficulty in restraining the crowd from rushing the doors. Scores of the throng were relatives of the victims, and had been unable to get any information as to whether their loved ones were alive or dead.
>
> Hysterical men and women appealed to police to permit them to view the bodies, but it could not be done. The morgue was

Spring! . . *for everyone but her*

In her lovely Newport garden she stood—a bitter, disappointed, lonely woman at 33.

It was Spring—but in her life there was no romance.

Why was she still single? Once she could have picked and chosen from many suitors. Now she had none. Even time-tried women friends seemed to avoid her. She couldn't understand it . . .

Halitosis (unpleasant breath) is the damning, unforgivable, social fault. It doesn't announce its presence to its victims. Consequently it is the last thing people suspect themselves of having—*but it ought to be the first.*

For halitosis is a definite daily threat to all. And for very obvious reasons, physicians explain. So slight a matter as a decaying tooth may cause it. Or an abnormal condition of the gums. Or fermenting food particles skipped by the tooth brush. Or minor nose and throat infection. Or excess of eating, drinking and smoking.

Intelligent people recognize the risk and minimize it by the regular use of full strength Listerine as a mouth wash and gargle. Night and morning. And between times before meeting others.

Listerine quickly checks halitosis because Listerine is an effective antiseptic and germicide★ which immediately strikes at the cause of odors. Furthermore, it is a powerful deodorant, capable of overcoming even the scent of onion and fish. Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

* * *

★ Full strength Listerine is so safe it may be used in any body cavity, yet so powerful it kills even the stubborn B. Typhosus (typhoid) and M. Aureus (pus) germs in 15 seconds. We could not make this statement unless we were prepared to prove it to the entire satisfaction of the medical profession and the U. S. Government.

***Winning* new users by thousands. Listerine Tooth Paste. The large tube 25¢**

so completely filled with dead bodies that attendants had difficulty in moving about.

Finally, Dr. A. J. Pearse admitted the anxious throng in groups of fifty. It was not until the next day, however, that all of the bodies were identified.

Many of the metropolitan newspapers devoted their entire front pages to news of the disaster, and most of them carried at least one entire page of pictures and one to two full pages of additional reading matter. Not since the World War has so much space been turned over to news of a catastrophe.

The interest in Cleveland's sorrowful plight was not confined to this country, as was evidenced when a London newspaper editor called the Cleveland *News* by trans-oceanic telephone, we are told, two hours after the explosion. Reading on:

He wanted all news available, and requested that a dozen photographs be telephoted immediately. The next morning, the editor of the London *Evening News* talked for twenty-five minutes by radiophone with T. A. Robertson, managing editor of *The News*.

County Coroner A. J. Pearse opened his official inquest with the examination of a number of witnesses who had first-hand knowledge of the blast.

He was assisted by Detective Chief Cornelius W. Cody, Emmett J. Potts, chief of the police department bureau of criminal investigation; County Prosecutor Ray T. Miller, and two of the latter's assistants, Frank J. Merrick and Emmerich B. Freed.

In addition to these official inquiries to determine the cause with a view toward establishing responsibility if any negligence were indicated, representatives of the Federal Government were in Cleveland to investigate for the purpose of getting information that might serve as protection against similar disasters in other cities of the United States.

Most of the nation's largest cities sent officials here to obtain material for reports on conditions that were responsible for the tragedy.

The first theory advanced concerning the cause of the X-ray plates becoming ignited was contained in an official report of Fire Wardens Max Gross and Patrick T. Ferrie to their chief, Thomas Connell.

Ferrie and Gross spent many hours in the basement of the building seeking to learn why a fireproof door leading into the storage-room where the celluloid plates were kept was open at the time of the explosion.

P. & A. photograph

WAS THIS A FATAL DOOR?

Its failure to close automatically, isolating the X-ray room, was at first blamed for the loss of life, but some authorities think its closing would not have improved matters.

It was the opinion of many the tragedy might have been partially averted if the door had been closed. However, others declared the force of the gas blast might have been more damaging had the door been shut. They said the open door provided an avenue of escape for the rush of gas fumes that followed the blast.

Ferrie and Gross reported it was their conclusion that spontaneous combustion had caused ignition of the X-ray plates.

The investigation of government and local experts developed that 8,000 pounds of X-ray plates were stored in the basement room. These plates, burned, would liberate 600,000 feet of deadly gas, they said, sufficient to cause death to 4,000,000 persons.

Dr. Arnold H. Kegel, Chicago health commissioner, cited two instances of what he termed "unsafe practises" at the Clinic. He said "steam pipes were in too close proximity to inflammable materials, and loose electric-light wires were hanging from the ceiling."

There also enters the narrative a figure who, so far as his name is concerned, might have stept from the pages of a novel by Dickens—Buffery Boggs, the young steam-fitter, whose life, probably, was saved by the very blast that killed others. For he was closest to it, in the very room where it occurred, and it blew him to safety. In a Cleveland *News* interview he told the story he also told to the investigating officials, saying:

"I left my home about 7:30 in the morning and reported to my employers, the W. R. Rhoton Company, for work.

"They directed me almost immediately to the Cleveland Clinic, where, they said, there was a leak in a steam-fitting in the basement.

"At about 8:45 o'clock I entered the little storage-room in the southwest corner of the basement. Steam was escaping somewhere, audibly.

"I entered the room with an employee of the Clinic, whose name I do not know. I like to call him 'Pal.'

"The fire door was open at all times when I saw it." (This contradicts the statement made by Walter Adams, building superintendent, who said the door slammed in his face when the mechanism was actuated by the heat.)

Fire Warden Ferrie later learned that Boggs's "Pal" is Carl Reel, a Clinic employee.

"I proceeded to unwrap the magnesia covering of the four-inch high-pressure steam pipe complained of. But I could find nothing wrong there.

"No escaping steam could I find. Everything seemed all right, except it was hot as hell in that little room," Boggs declared. "Then I went back to the shop.

"I must have stayed there two hours before the boss told me to go back and cork that leak.

"Again I met 'Pal' in the basement. We entered through the open door and together looked for the leak, if there was one.

"There seemed to be nothing but steam in the room. I asked 'Pal' to shut off the steam, so we could see to work. He said it couldn't be done anywhere but the Cleveland Clinic hospital, so we went there through the tunnel.

"We found Riley A. Mullineaua, engineer at the hospital, and he shut off the steam from there. We returned through the tunnel, stopping several times, so it probably took twenty minutes."

On arriving in the storage-room they heard a sort of "sputtering hiss." Glancing up to the ceiling, Boggs continued:

"We saw a big patch of yellow stuff, probably four or five feet in diameter.

"It was sticky-looking, and puffs of yellow smoke shot out of it at intervals, going downward, then up, as tho it was lighter than air.

"I noticed then that the ceiling was dripping. We saw no flames then, nor did we until after the first explosion.

"We beat a hasty retreat, however, and located a fire extinguisher on a nearby wall. Then we returned to the storage-room.

"I began pumping extinguisher into the ceiling mass. It didn't seem to feaze it. In fact, the smoke poured down faster and faster.

"After I had used all the stuff, the smoke must have got me. I fell to the floor on one elbow, only partly conscious. But a breeze from somewhere revived me, and I started to crawl from the room.

"'Pal' was already in the doorway, and I was nearing it when —Whooo-eee! Something exploded and blew me right out toward the boilers on my stomach.

"It was as if a million cushions hit you at once.

"Billows of yellow smoke filled the basement. We staggered to our feet and tried to find an exit. But we couldn't see, and my own eyes were beginning to smart.

"Finally we found a window. It was high up, but the boom behind us and the enveloping, stinging smoke urged us on. We didn't know then it was poisonous gas.

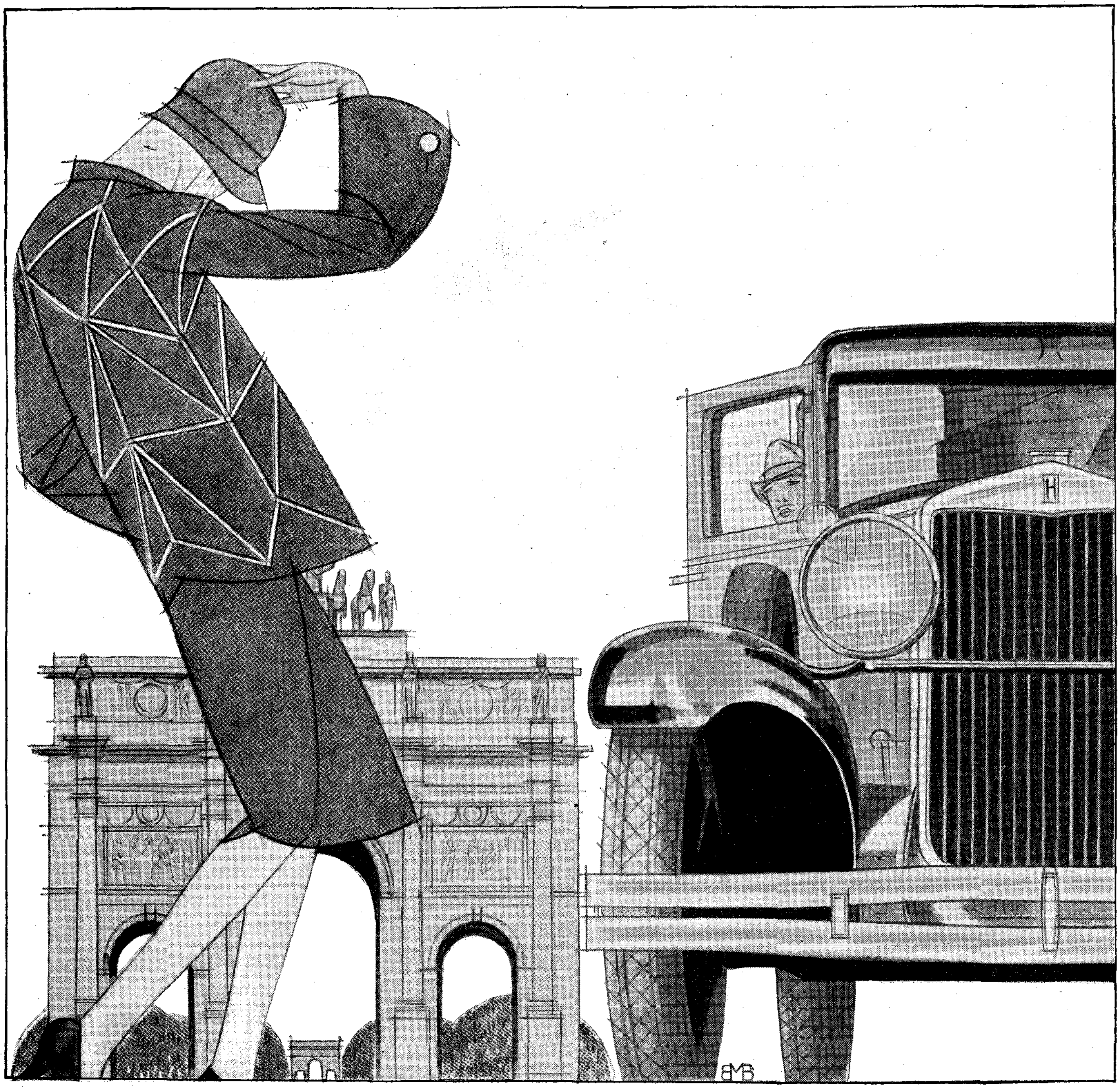
"'Pal' and I were about midway getting through the window when—Boom, with a loud roar, sounded behind. The next minute we were lying on the opposite side of the window.

"But worse luck, we had not reached freedom. We were, in fact, penned in a dingy room, hemmed in by high windows on either side, with smoke rolling in on us in increasing quantities.

"I lost my head, and so did 'Pal.' We both struggled frantically to gain the high window which we believed meant outer air and life.

"Finally, I got hold of a pipe and was able to draw myself up.

(*Continued on page 41*)



TAILLEUR BY LANVIN

57 LD

THE CAR THAT WON A POPULAR LANDSLIDE!

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For twenty years this car has prospered; always abreast of the field in engineering practice.

And then, a few years ago, the makers of HUPMOBILE put into practice an idea that has proved the most important single factor in HUPMOBILE'S amazing success. They made it smart!

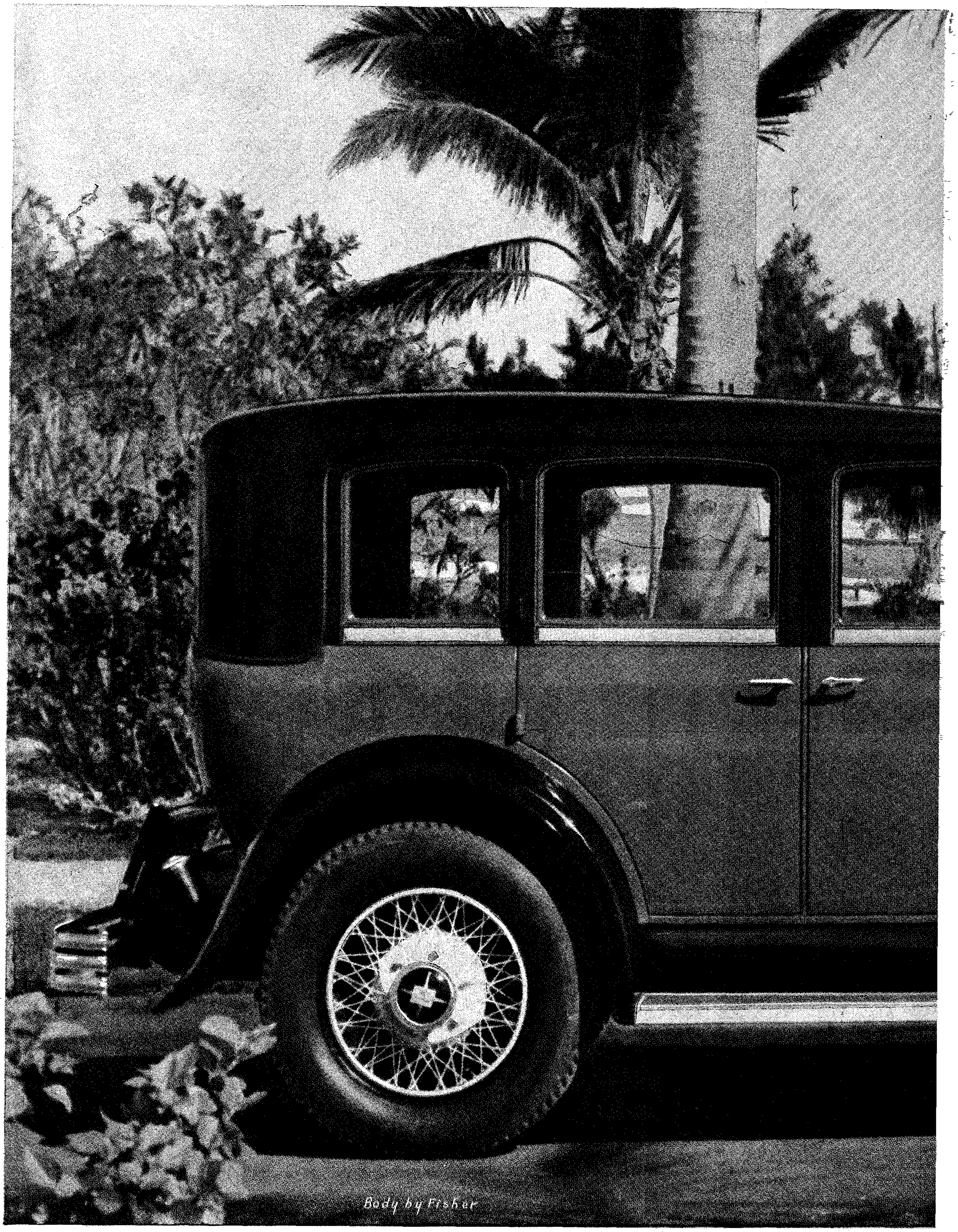
They created the new HUPMOBILE Century cars. Always the most efficient car, they made HUPMOBILE the smartest car.

You can put this down in your book of certainties. When a long established business suddenly surges ahead 60% in sales, luck and accidents play no parts. For, in America, such a reward is paid only to a new and better job.

HUPMOBILE'S new program of expansion has reduced all prices. See your dealer.

THE NEW HUPMOBILE
CENTURY SIX & EIGHT

Make performance your *yar*


Body by Fisher

ick — and you'll choose a Buick!

e whole nation is buying motor cars today on the basis performance . . . because men and women realize that one big automotive development of the year is the thrill- new order of performance which Buick has brought to toring!

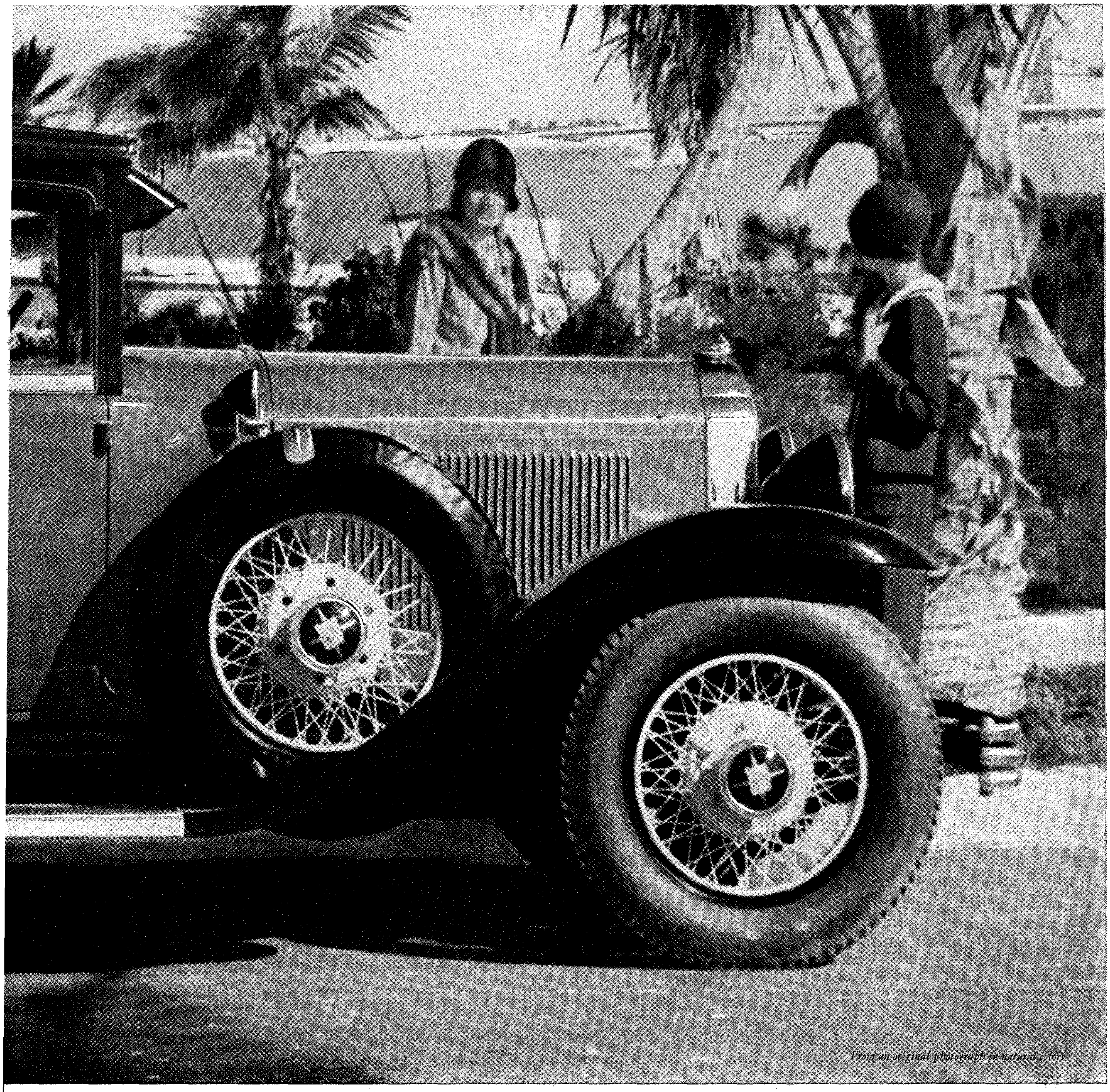
e facts are plain, and easily provable: This rited Buick revises all previous ideals of motor travel—reveals complete mastery on city street d country highway—provides elements of taway, swiftness, smoothness, stamina and ing comfort absolutely unequaled by other cars.

Motorists everywhere have been getting behind the wheel and getting these facts. And, instantly recognizing real performance-leadership, they have purchased more than twice as many Buicks as any other automobile priced above $1200!

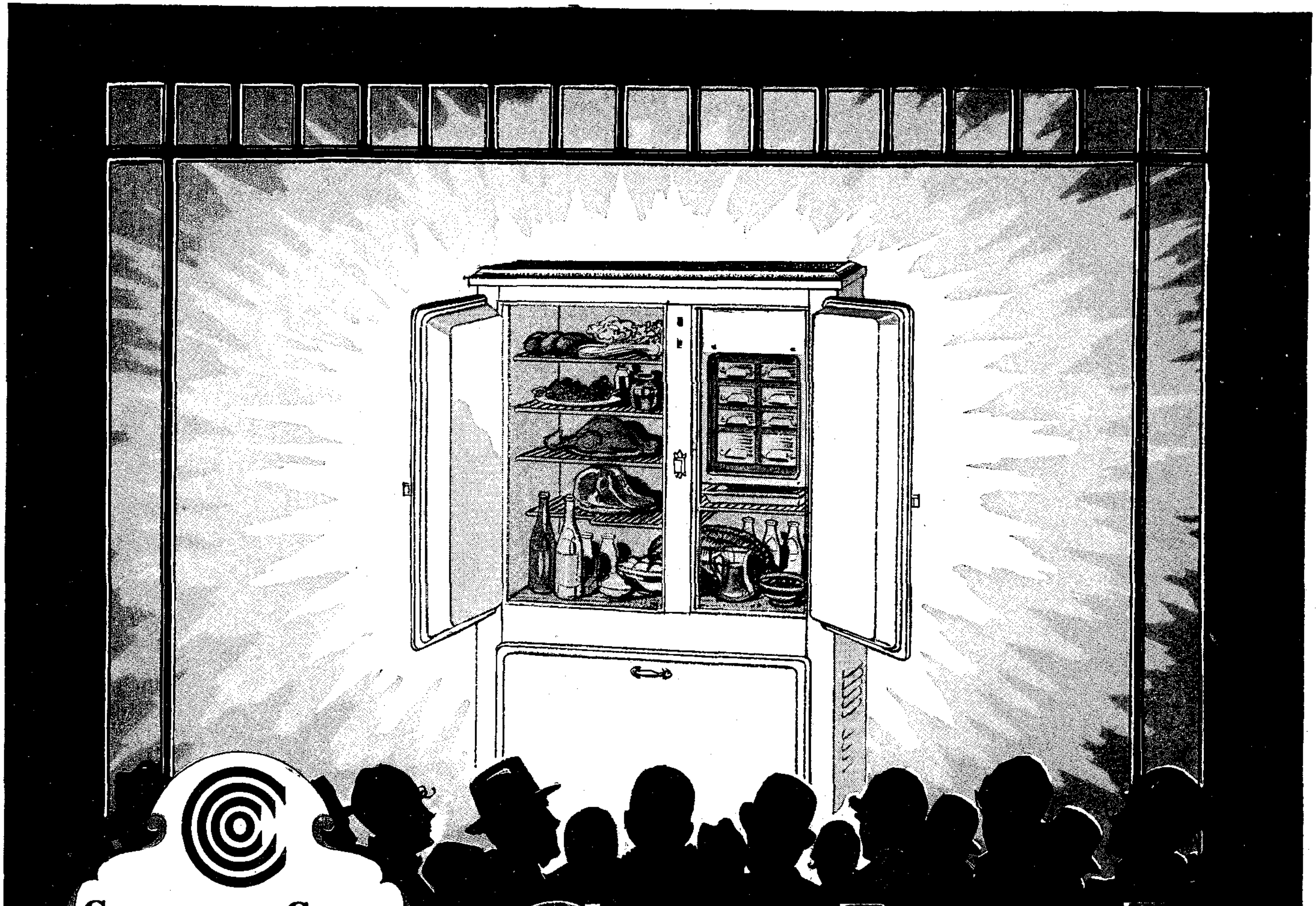
Follow the example of these discriminating motorists. *Make performance your yardstick.* Prove Buick supremacy in all phases of fine car behavior, by actual tests. Then you, too, will choose a Buick!

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation
Canadian Factory McLaughlin-Buick, Oshawa, Ont.
Builders of Buick and Marquette Motor Cars

HEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT . . . BUICK WILL BUILD THEM



From an original photograph in natural colors



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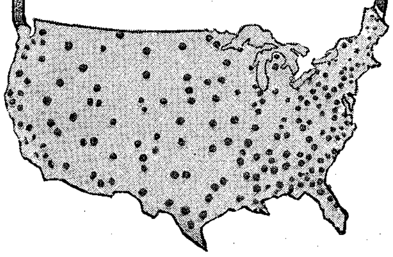
¶ Commercial Credit Companies have 158 full operating branch offices and 277 credit offices—435 offices in all—located in the principal cities in the United States where service is available. Commercial Credit service reaches out to Canada, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and South America and is being extended to all world markets where conditions justify its introduction.



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THERE IS NEW VALUE, new quietness, new beauty, in the new Copeland all-inclusive line of domestic electric refrigerators.

A new Copeland to suit your every refrigeration need! And how easy it is to own—

On the Copeland-Commercial Credit Plan—an exclusive and confidential deferred payment service provided by the makers of Copeland and the Commercial Credit Companies—a Copeland model of your selection will be promptly placed in your home.

Ask the nearest Copeland dealer or any Commercial Credit Office for full details.

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Wherever you are ~ Whatever you make, sell, or buy ~ Investigate Commercial Credit Service

(*Continued from page 36*)

Then I pulled up 'Pal.' The rest was simple. We fell outdoors.

"I was dazed, probably worse than I know. At any rate, I got up and ran as fast as I could for a fire-alarm box. I fell a few times, but I kept going.

"I reached the fire-engine house in East 105th Street, just north of Euclid Avenue, and told the firemen there was a fire at the Clinic. They got busy, I remember, as I fainted."

Cleveland, even while it was in public mourning for its dead, was preparing to restore the Clinic building, which physically was not greatly damaged, we read, since the fumes wrought most of the havoc. Said an editorial published on the front page of *The Plain Dealer* of the stricken city:

> From sorrow, however, springs new hope. The Cleveland Clinic is not to be lost.
>
> It is reflective of the public recognition of the fine service long rendered by this institution that a volunteer committee of business and professional men, headed by Samuel Mather, was organized to foster the reestablishment of the Clinic as soon as possible.
>
> This committee has the active support of the Commercial Club and the Chamber of Commerce. Its announced purpose is to "help the physicians connected with the Clinic in the establishment of the medical services of the Clinic as promptly as possible." It is a constructive move based on community confidence.
>
> The Cleveland Clinic must be preserved. Its long public service merits the indorsement given it by the Mather group.
>
> While various public bodies are studying possible causes for one of the major disasters of the century, the community endeavors to appraise its losses. It turns sadly to the burial of its dead.
>
> It is one of the tragic ironies of the event that men and women who had for years trained themselves to minister to the afflicted, and were devoting their lives to the exalted art of healing, were themselves victims of a fate they were helping others to avoid. In a broad sense, there is no distinction as to value among human lives. As a practical matter, however, weighed in the balance of community need, there are obvious differences.
>
> Such men as Dr. John Phillips, Dr. C. E. Locke, Dr. Henry Andison, Dr. John Borello, and others, each skilled in some branch of medicine, were doing work of inestimable value to society. The work must go on, even when these and scores of other men and women fall at their posts of duty.
>
> Under the guidance of persons high in community esteem, the Cleveland Clinic won for itself a far-flung fame as an agency of public welfare. Those who gave it this standing were the men and women composing its staff and identified with its management. These founders and associates now see their physical plant in ruins, and many of their own number among the casualties.

P. & A. photograph

THIS VICTIM WAS A GREAT PHYSICIAN HIMSELF

Dr. John Phillips, eminent diagnostician and a co-founder of the Clinic, who died from the fumes after saving many lives.

And this Cleveland dispatch to the New York *Telegram* tells of the actual restoration work going on:

"In Cleveland and most cities of the United States there are men and women alive and happy who would be dead but for what the Clinic did for them. To-day we have the opportunity to repay this debt to the Clinic."

These were the words of Gordon C. Hyatt, vice-president of the Union Trust Company, Cleveland's largest bank, and member of the committee of thirty-six Clevelanders whose aim is to rebuild the Clinic.

Temporary headquarters have already been established in an old brownstone Euclid Avenue mansion across the street from the ill-fated building.

In less than twenty-four hours after the disaster, plans were being made to "carry on."

The mansion, unused for many years, was renovated and painted. The long grass was cut. The windows washed, apparatus, salvaged from the old building, was moved across the street. The thick yellow smudges, caused by a combination of nitrogen dioxid gas and the water from the firemen's hoses, were scrubbed from chairs and tables.

Dr. Crile was carrying on in the new building. Despite fears of his friends that the strain would be too great and that he could not survive his stricken colleagues, the veteran surgeon was on duty, his hand calm, his eye bright.

The Committee of Thirty-six, spontaneously formed, has achieved its first purpose, provision for immediate resumption of the work that was being done at the Clinic when the deadly gas explosion halted its activities.

The next step is to reconstruct the damaged building, restore its equipment, and replace the valiant staff that was disrupted by death.

That the nation-wide demand for greater watchfulness for hospital safety is being heeded is attested by a multitude of newspaper articles. "I really believe the people who died here must be regarded as sacrifices to experience rather than as victims of negligence," said Maj.-Gen. Harry L. Gilchrist, chief of the Chemical Welfare Service of the United States Army, as quoted in the New York *Times*. Major-General Gilchrist went to Cleveland after the tragedy to study its effects.

International Newsreel photograph

THE X-RAY ROOM: CRATER OF AN EXTINCT VOLCANO

Here the deadly gases were generated. Note the steam-pipes, which at first were thought to have caused spontaneous combustion of the films, whereas later inquiry has suggested other possibilities.

Already a sweeping revolution in fire-prevention methods is under way all over the country as a result of the explosion, Milton Mackaye tells us in a Consolidated Press article, continuing:

> Not one State in the Union, a spokesman for the National Board of Fire Underwriters told the writer, now provides means for storing inflammable films. Immediate steps toward that end are being urged by scientists and experts.
>
> Only two cities regulate the storing of films. They are New York and Chicago, and it is the New York regulations, written on recommendations of underwriters, that will serve as a pattern for legislation in other localities so that a repetition of the Cleveland catastrophe may be prevented.
>
> In other cities in New York State, however, steps have been taken by institutions themselves to prevent X-ray film fires. These came as the result of a fire in the Crouse Irving Hospital in Syracuse, in 1923.
>
> There are two methods of assuring safeguards against explosion of X-ray films, the

underwriters said. One is the compulsory substitution of a non-inflammable film for the nitro-cellulose film now in the widest use. The other is the adoption by States or cities of stringent regulations for handling and storage of the nitro-cellulose materials.

The non-inflammable film, made from an acetate base, is now used in all the New York hospitals and X-ray laboratories. The film was perfected at the request of the National Board of Underwriters.

P. & A. photograph

BUFFERY BOGGS

The steam-fitter who had been called in to repair a broken pipe, and who is considered an important witness.

Peter S. Spence, chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, said that acetate film burns slowly even when a match is applied. It can not explode.

"We believe," said an official statement from the underwriters, "that it is the duty of various State and city authorities to enact, at once, ordinances for the care of nitro-cellulose films. Our regulations are suitable, are not unnecessarily burdensome, and do not result in high cost."

The regulations which it lays down include steel or leaden cabinets for storage of the film, no more than 200 pounds of film in one place, vents to the air to prevent spontaneous combustion, automatic fire sprinklers, and building materials of non-combustible materials. Fire-doors are specified on all openings, and reinforced concrete and metal lath are the favored materials. The fire-doors must be self-closing.

The regulations forbid the use of steam-pipes near the room at all, and any steam used in the building should be of low pressure.

In many cities and States surveys were ordered. X-ray plates used in New York City were tested and found to burn slowly and without gas, we read in *The Times*. In the same journal we learn that hospital surveys have been instituted in New York State and New Jersey. Officials in the cities of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Rochester, Chicago, and San Francisco, and the State of Minnesota examined their laws and ordinances and announced, according to *The Times*, that a disaster such as that in Cleveland would be almost impossible with them. In all these places storage in fire-proof vaults and steel cabinets, in some cases outside the hospital, are required. Also in *The Times* we read of warnings issued in Germany to take better care of plates, and the assurance in Austria that all precautions are taken there. Meanwhile, there were reverberations in Congress. Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, "using the Cleveland Clinic tragedy as an illustration, appealed to Congress to have the United States adhere to the Geneva protocol for the outlawry of poison gas in warfare." Quoting further from *The Times:*

The New Yorker said the United States was the only civilized nation that had not signed the Geneva protocol, altho an American, Senator Burton of Ohio, had initiated the movement.

The horrors of poison gas have been brought home to the American people through the tragedy at Cleveland, Mr. Fish asserted, adding that in any future war, "millions of non-combatants may very likely suffer the same sudden and horrible death that occurred to 125 American citizens in Cleveland.

"The time has now come for the peace societies to appeal to Congress, not as pacifists but as humanitarians who want an end put to the use of poison gas."

Many of the victims of the gas were killed without the slightest warning. The deadly fumes were generated from the smoldering X-ray plates and crept through the building on their destructive way before the first explosion warned of trouble, we are told by an Associated Press dispatch from Cleveland. This theory was advanced by Will T. Blake, Ohio State director of industrial relations, in a report of his investigations. Further:

The killing gas was generated by smoldering X-ray films stored in a basement room, which had been ignited by a carelessly tossed match, an electric spark, or some other undetermined fire, the report said.

Creeping silently through pipe tunnels in the building the gas penetrated to many clinic rooms and snuffed out dozens of lives before its presence was known. Warning of the peril did not come until later when some of the gas collected in the basement exploded.

The blast shook the building and shot more clouds of poisoned vapor through the structure. With scores already dead or overcome, a second explosion quickly followed. Dozens of doctors, nurses, and patients crumpled to the floor as the lethal gas entered their lungs.

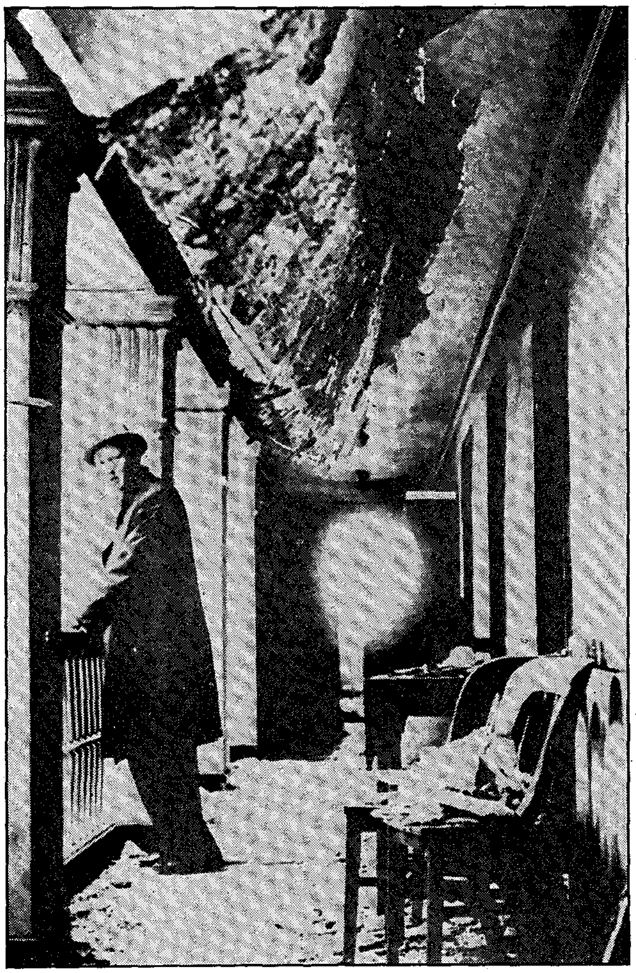
The report of the disaster sent to Governor Cooper names oxid of nitrogen as the gas that cost the heavy toll of lives, and calls it "more deadly than the gas of the World War."

Blake's report recommends the following rules for hospitals and clinics to avoid similar disasters:

1. That separate fire-proof compartments be required for the storage of films.
2. That these compartments be used for no other purpose, and that the films be stored in steel or other fire-proof cabinets.
3. That hospitals and clinics employ or designate a safety man to make daily inspections.

Altho Dr. Blake's report is made, the inquest by Coroner A. J. Pearse continued. Among those who testified were Dr. George W. Crile, and his associate, Dr. William E. Lower.

"We never supposed there was danger of an explosion; the conditions surrounding preservation of the films, we thought, were entirely adequate," Dr. Crile said.



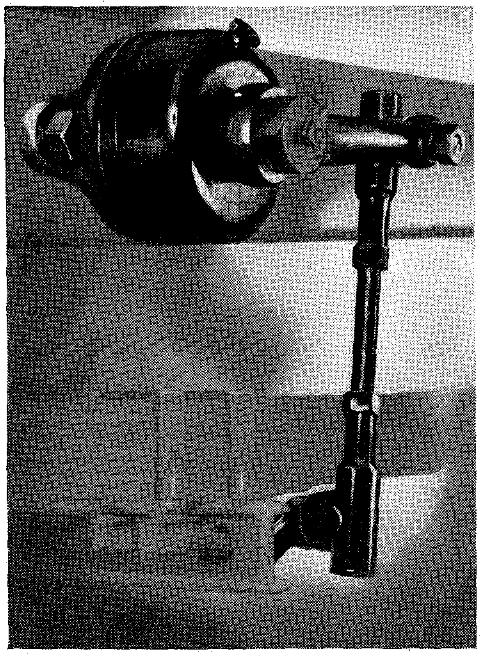
International Newsreel photograph

LIKE THE WORK OF A BOMB FROM THE AIR

This view of a shattered ceiling was taken on an upper floor, which may have been damaged by the collapse of the Clinic's roof.

. . . and they learned about Speed with Safety from

HOUDAILLE



Houdaille shock absorbers left the experimental stage many years ago. By virtue of every test of service and accomplishment they are the world's greatest shock absorbers.

AUTOMOBILE engineers are not only building speed into their cars but making it safe to enjoy it. The supreme riding comfort and positive action of Houdaille hydraulic double acting shock absorbers are important contributions to speed with safety. Houdaille's twenty-seven years of pioneering have demonstrated their worth.

Every Houdaille feature . . . its double or balanced piston eliminating side thrust wear, its precision workmanship, its patented air vents and leak proof replenishing chamber, its simple adjustment . . . all combine to make Houdaille hydraulic double acting shock absorbers the world's standard of comparison.

Houdaille shock absorbers have been made standard equipment by the engineers of Lincoln, Pierce-Arrow, Cunningham, Stearns-Knight, Jordan, Ford, Nash Advanced Six, Chrysler Imperial, Studebaker President, Graham-Paige, and many European cars. No manufacturer, having made Houdailles standard equipment, has ever given them up. No greater tribute could be paid.

Your Car Dealer can supply Houdailles at the new low prices, $50, $75 and $100, plus installation. Slightly higher west of the Rockies and in Canada.

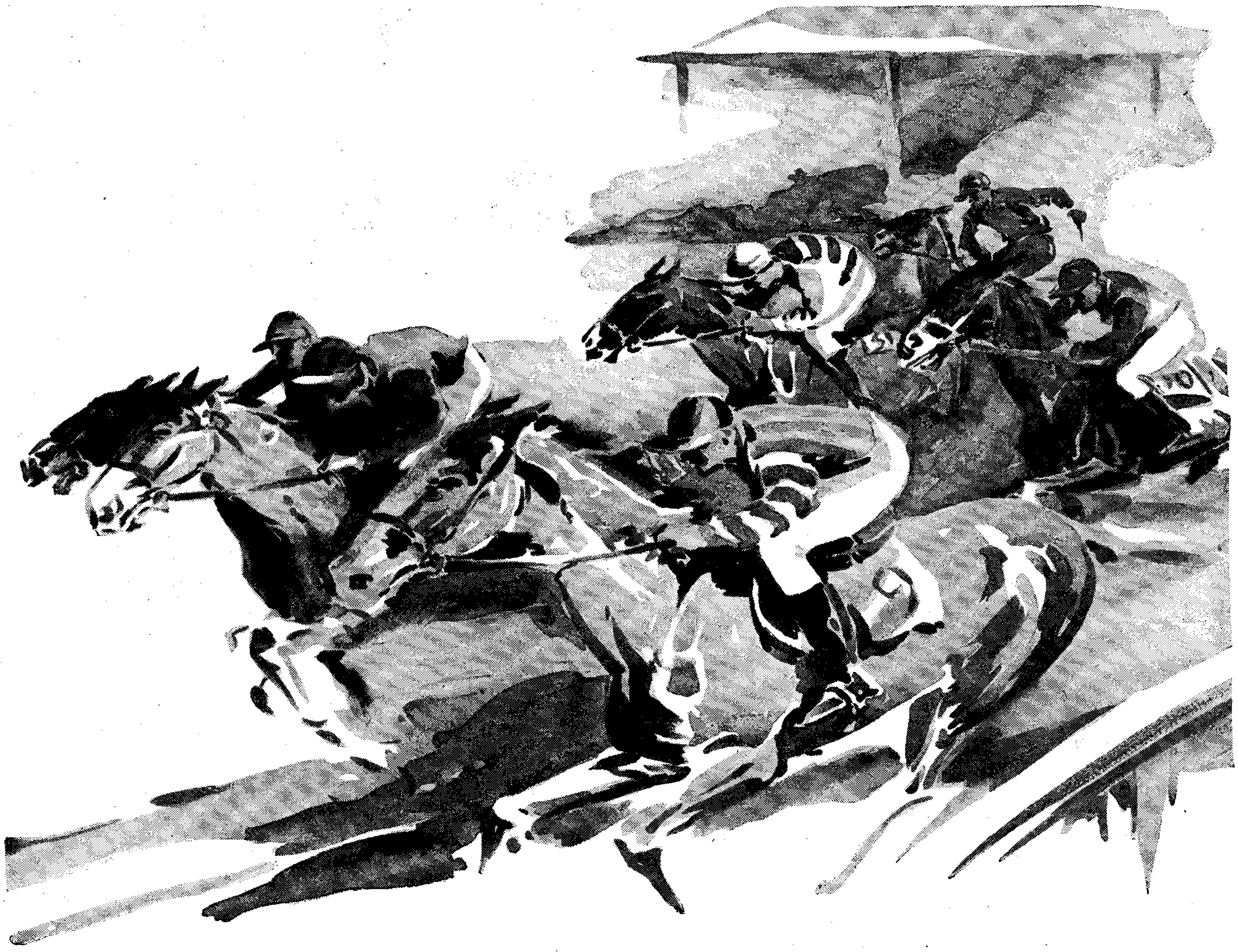
HOUDE ENGINEERING CORPORATION, BUFFALO, N.Y.

HOUDAILLE

HYDRAULIC DOUBLE-ACTING
SHOCK ABSORBERS

FOR THE SMOOTHEST RIDE OVER THE ROUGHEST ROADS TO ANYWHERE

...on the track it's
SPEED!



Chester
FINE TURKISH and DOMESTIC tobaccos

© 1929 Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

...in a cigarette it's

TASTE!

TASTE *above everything*

From the time the tobaccos are bought until the fresh package of Chesterfields comes over the counter, one idea governs its making: *taste.*

* * *

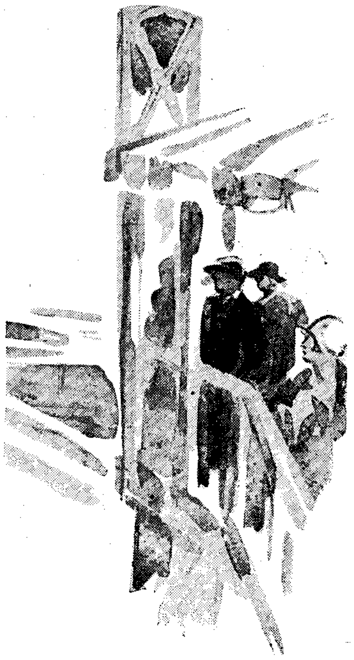
Chesterfield's formula calls for a variety of tobaccos, but each type, each special quality, is chosen for its particular appeal to *taste* . . . chosen on the shores of the Black Sea, in Thrace, in Asia Minor, in Kentucky, Virginia, Carolina, by men to whom tobacco is a life job.

* * *

These selected tobaccos are aged, in Nature's slow, perfect way — for *taste.* They are blended... and "cross-blended" . . . with scientific precision, to an exact formula which cannot be copied.

* * *

Nothing sensational; no fads. But Chesterfield offers, and delivers: mildness... without flatness; flavor... without harshness, a pleasing aroma rarely achieved. A good rule for making a cigarette, a good rule for choosing one . . . "Taste above everything!"



field

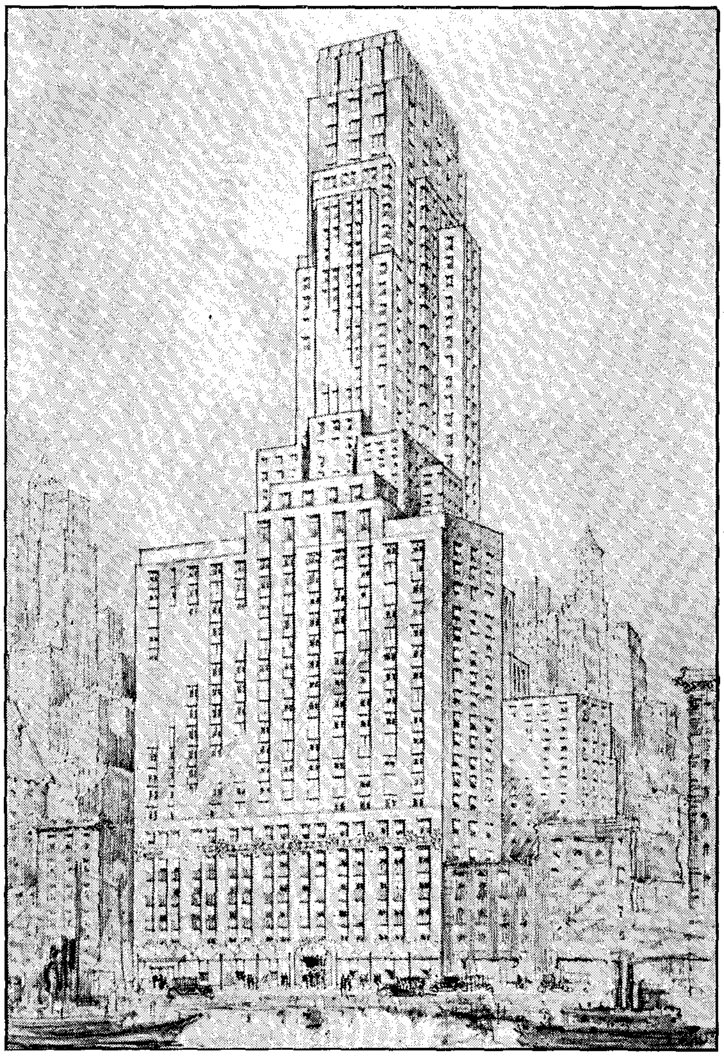
....not only **BLENDED** but **CROSS-BLENDED**

Chesterfield
CIGARETTES
LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.
CHESTERFIELD

MILD...
and yet
...THEY SATISFY

MOVING NEW YORKERS BACK TO NEW YORK

"AND ON CLEAR DAYS," the apartment agent tantalizingly told the home-hunting lady, "you can see J. Pierpont Morgan himself!" So, of course, the apartment was leased, and, we may suppose, the family lived happily ever after, with water on one side of them and an unrivaled collection of millionaires on the other three sides. H. I. Phillips, the New York *Sun* columnist, suggests this as a result of the "back-to-the-city" movement which, it is predicted, will soon be under way in New York. Plans have been laid to establish a "residential city" in the financial district, where comparatively few people have lived for many years. It is expected to bring back into New York many down-town employees with moderate salaries who now commute to New Jersey, Connecticut, and Westchester County; and many who now live in Manhattan, but far from their downtown jobs, will have a chance to walk to their offices. This residential city, a group of skyscraper apartment buildings, the first of which will soon be under construction, it is said, will be near the Battery, at the southern end of Manhattan Island, where, the New York *Evening Post* reminds us, the Dutch settled and built homes three hundred years ago. The recent bull market is one reason for this move, we are told, for when employees of financial houses must, during a big market, work late at night and be back on the job early in the morning, it is a hardship for them to have a travel a long distance to reach home. So, the New York *Times* explains:



Copyright, Thompson & Churchill, architects

HERE WALL STREET WORKERS WILL KEEP HOUSE

"'Way downtown," near the tip of Manhattan Island, overlooking the teeming Hudson River and the flats and hills of New Jersey, the rank and file of the financial world will bring domesticity back to its environs.

As a site for several residential skyscrapers designed to house executives and others employed in the down-town financial district, a syndicate has assembled about 100,000 square feet of land in and adjacent to the Wall Street district.

The project calls for a $50,000,000 "city" of residential skyscrapers rising beside the towering office buildings of the financial zone. Construction of the first unit, a $10,000,000 building, will begin immediately at 32-43 West Street and 58-66 Washington Street.

The "city" will be built in the district bounded by Battery Park, Rector Street, West Street, and Greenwich Street. It will be a few blocks from the Stock Exchange and Wall Street. One side of this city will be within a stone's throw of 26 Broadway, headquarters of the Standard Oil Company, the Cunard Building, the Electric Bond and Share Building, Empire Building, Adams Express Building, and the Harriman Building; the other side will face the Hudson River.

Included in the plottage acquired is almost the entire river frontage on West Street, starting from the site of the Downtown Athletic Club, under construction now, which adjoins the Whitehall Building.

The syndicate issued a statement which said, after listing the companies interested:

"All these institutions have exprest great interest in the development, not only for residential purposes, but also with a view to making use of some of the plottage for office-building purposes.

"The peculiar needs of these companies for the permanent housing of members of their staffs, and for accommodating members of out-of-town branch staffs and visitors, will be considered. Some financiers who have become acquainted with the plans already have started negotiations for the reservation of space in the first building for use of their employees and visitors. Special conference quarters to suit special needs are being arranged.

"The majority of space in the first building, however, will be designed to accommodate executives of moderate means, and the price ranges will be worked out accordingly. Apartments in the tower of the building will be higher priced, and it is expected that many executives whose homes are in the country will engage these upper suites.

"With the enormous expansion of the Wall Street financial district in the last few years, with the towering sky-scrapers now being built in increasing numbers to take care of the unparalleled expansion of business, there has been a tremendous increase in the daytime population of the section, and the lack of residential quarters close to the offices has been keenly felt.

"Transit facilities, long since overcrowded, have become well-nigh intolerable. The result was a sound and logical demand for housing in the immediate section which will permit executives and office workers to walk to work, to have grass and seabreezes without waiting for the annual picnic, to view the Statue of Liberty and, from the comfort of their apartments, to see the great ocean liners and the darting little tugs going and coming in a never-ending procession.

"It was, of course, necessary in creating a residential city of this sort to study carefully its accessibility to amusement and shopping centers.

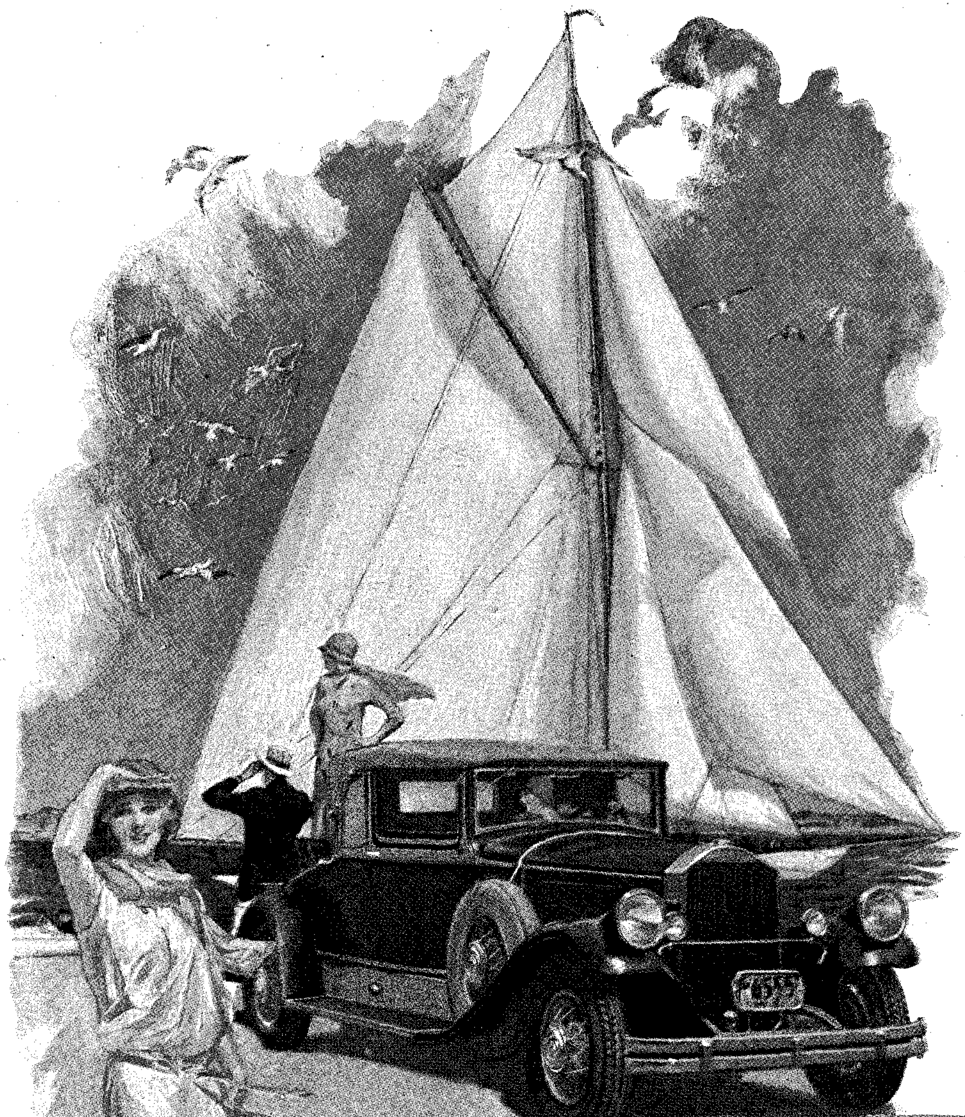
"As Manhattan is very narrow at the tip, all the subways and other transit facilities, converging here, are within a few blocks' walking distance.

"One block away is the Seventh Avenue subway; two blocks away, the B. M. T. subway, and three blocks away, the East Side Interborough, giving quick access to Brooklyn and Long Island, as well as up-town and mid-town New York and the Grand Central and Pennsylvania stations. Ferries to Staten Island, Bay Ridge, various New Jersey points, and the Erie, Lackawanna, and Central of New Jersey railroads are all readily accessible to this location. So are the Holland and Hudson tubes, the Curtiss Field, Port Newark, and Teterboro airports, as well as the steamship piers at Hoboken and on the North and East rivers.

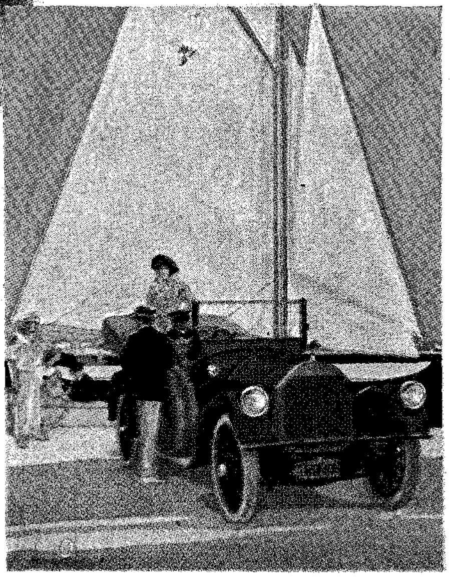
"It was the recognition by executives of the increasing pressure in Wall Street financial institutions, arising from recent big markets, that prompted this project to bring high-class residential facilities closer to big business."

For a century New York's movement was northward or

(*Continued on page 49*)



Alongside is a 1929 version of a 1915 Pierce-Arrow illustration which is reproduced below. Fourteen years do make a difference in a motor car's design, but not in its distinction—not if the car is a Pierce-Arrow!



Made so fine

It cannot be made for the Many

THE very qualities which make Pierce-Arrow the finest motor car in America are those which cannot be reproduced in great volume.

If Pierce-Arrows could be supplied by the tens of thousands, they would find eager purchasers. But the cars would bear no relationship to today's Pierce-Arrows.

The new Straight Eight, for example, embodies superb artistry of design and the finest sort of hand craftsmanship—processes which cannot be mechanically multiplied.

There can be no doubt that this ultra-modern creation of Pierce-Arrow has arrived at the psychological moment. Its long, low-swung slenderness makes bulk and avoirdupois utterly unfashionable among fine motor cars.

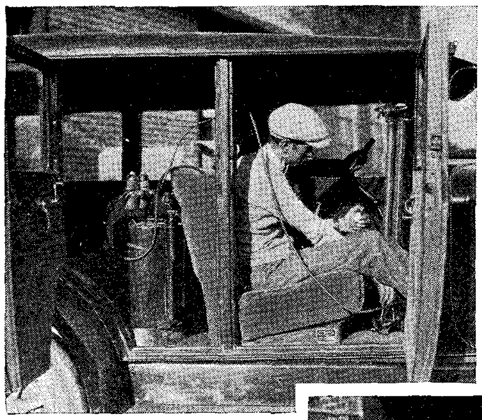
From $2775 to $8200, at Buffalo

In the purchase of a car from income, the average allowance usually more than covers the initial Pierce-Arrow payment.

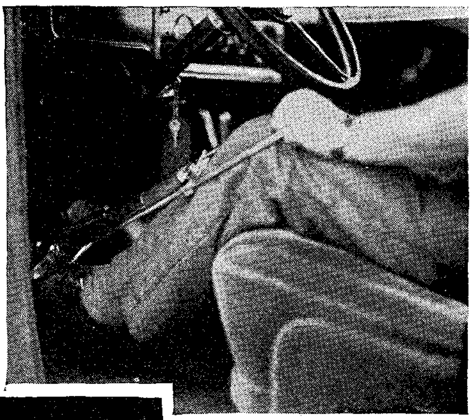
PIERCE-ARROW

No. 5. *Inside pictures of the General Motors Proving Ground*

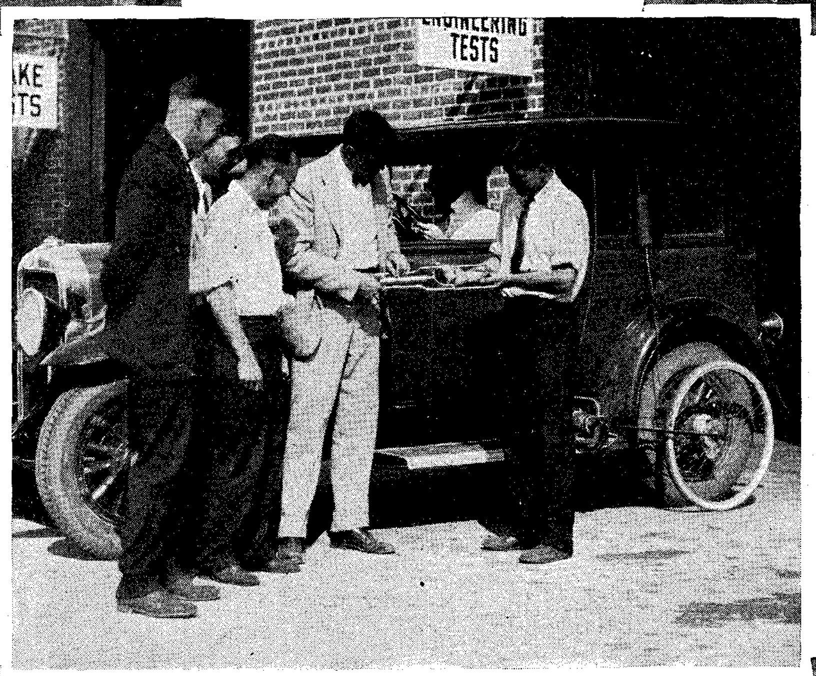
AT General Motors' 1268-acre Proving Ground in Michigan, automobiles are subjected to tests so rigid that the customary precision instruments were found inadequate. So the engineers have developed special devices and test methods which eliminate variables and measure the details of construction and performance with exactitude. The facts, determined and studied with an Open Mind, are used for the continuous improvement of General Motors cars.



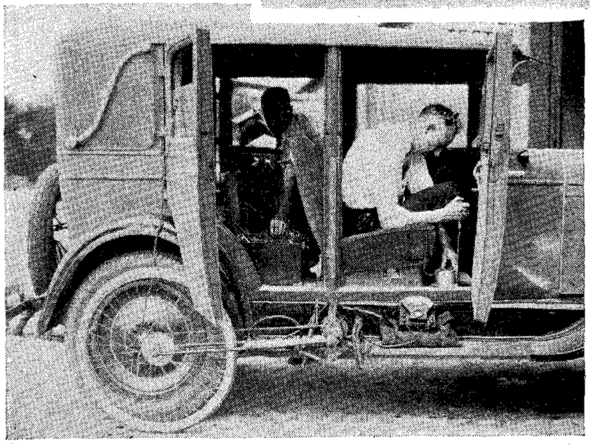
Above. The fuel consumption of a car is important to its owner. The Proving Ground device shown here measures this phase of performance—and so precisely that "miles per gallon" becomes virtually "drops per foot."



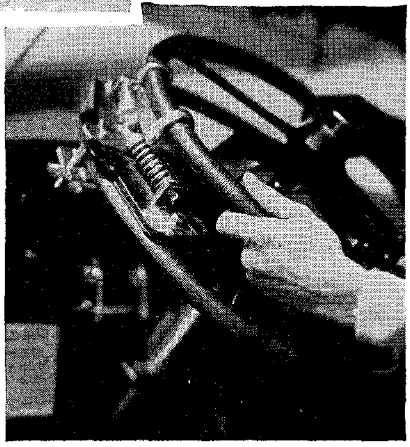
Above. This special instrument, developed by the Proving Ground engineers, measures clutch pedal pressure. Still other devices have been developed to record acceleration and deceleration to a degree of accuracy previously unknown.



Above. The large picture shows a group of Proving Ground engineers examining the precision device described at the upper right. The "fifth wheel," shown at the rear wheel of the car is another specially developed instrument which measures exact speed.



Below. This device is a telemeter, which measures vibration electrically and accurately. Another specially developed instrument, based on the principle of the microphone, measures noises within the car.



Below. Steering ease is another big factor in safety and driving comfort. Shown here is a "duplicate" steering wheel which the engineers have developed to measure steering effort.

Altogether more than 135 different tests are employed at the Proving Ground in the separation of fact from opinion and the *proving* of General Motors cars.

CHEVROLET · PONTIAC · OLDSMOBILE · MARQUETTE · OAKLAND
VIKING · BUICK · LaSALLE · CADILLAC · *All with Body by Fisher*

GENERAL MOTORS TRUCKS · YELLOW CABS *and* COACHES · FRIGIDAIRE—*The Automatic Refrigerator* · DELCO-LIGHT *Electric Power and Light Plants*
Water Systems · GMAC *Plan of Credit Purchase*

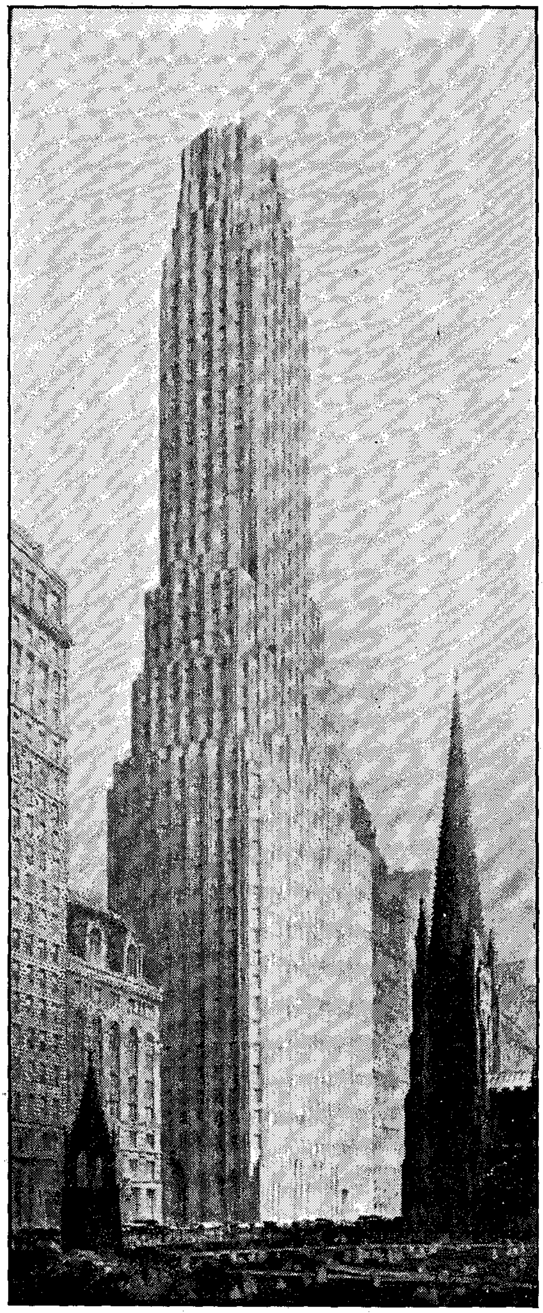
TUNE IN—General Motors Family Radio Party. Every Monday evening. 8:30 Eastern Standard Time. WEAF and 37 other stations associated with N. B. C.

A MOTION PICTURE showing the Proving Ground in actual operation is available in lengths of one, two, or four reels, free of all charges except those of transportation. It may be borrowed by schools, clubs, churches, and other organizations. Please specify whether the 35 or 16mm width is desired and give several weeks' notice in advance of showings. Write to Institutional Advertising Department, General Motors, Detroit.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

eastward, *The Sun* reminds us under the stimulus of this latest instance of "the practical revolt against straphanging"; and then, glancing into the future, it sketches these changes:

> The young executives of the brokers' offices are to suffer no more from subway pains and impeded cab progress. When the day's work is done—and with a good market it may not be over until 6 o'clock—the toilers will have but a short totter to their hearthstones. After a good night's sleep near the top of a forty-six-story building, the worker will be within three minutes' walk of his office. When he chooses to stray from this magic neighborhood, he will find subway entrances so numerous that it will require watchfulness to avoid falling into one.
>
> It is all quite wonderful. The walk-to-your-work movement has progressed far beyond Tudor City. If it keeps on, there will be seats in the subway trains at the rush hours.


Voorhees Gmelin & Walker, architects, Copyright, Irving Trust Company

A FUTURE "NUMBER ONE WALL STREET"

Purely a business structure (to be built by the Irving Trust Company), it will doubtless contain jobs for many of the office workers who plan to live nearby. Facts about its historic site will be found on page 50.

A short century and a half ago this region was "quite a neighborhood," Earl Sparling writes in the New York *Telegram*. It was filled with Dutch homes and big-buckled burghers. It took a century or more of American progress to "convert it into a region of tenements. Now the wheel turns again, and it will become an exclusive dwelling place for junior partners from Wall Street. But after a while the pomp will pass," says this writer, advancing into prophecy:

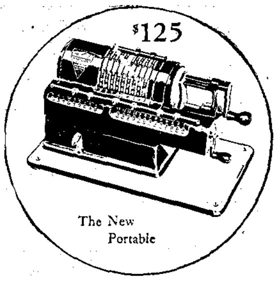
> The doormen and the chauffeurs and the junior partners will drift elsewhere again, the serving rooms will become cubby-hole kitchenettes, the town cars will be supplanted by baby carriages.
>
> Another fifty or a hundred years and the region will be back where it is to-day, a forgotten place filled with the less fortunate, and by that time to-day will be forgotten, which is what really should be written.
>
> Forgotten the region has been for a long time, and, therefore, it has remained charming. There are Irishmen who can still remember Finnerty's Boarding House, at 12 Washington Street, where many a well-known emigrant son of Erin first stopt, and there are Syrians here who still remember the fights they had with the Irishmen to venture below Morris Street, and who still bake *grabie* and *baklawa* and *machabak* in the way of their grandfathers.
>
> And, if you care to take Sunday afternoon for the sight, there are still baseball games on The Farm, which is now West Street.
>
> The Irishmen have mostly moved away, to become governors and mayors, tho one of their descendants, Frank Doyle, son of Alderman Andy, still keeps an office at 21 Washington Street.
>
> The Syrians have mostly moved away to become jewelers and rug merchants just off Fifth Avenue, tho Nick Abaid still bakes Syrian *lokoom* and *kab eb simsum* at number 53; and there are still forty-one nationalities below Liberty Street, altho immigration has long since stopt.
>
> Castle Garden, where the first of the immigrants arrived, has long since become a park and sleeping place for bums, but The Barracks, at 25 and 27 Washington Street, "where the British troops were quartered," still frowns antiquely on playing children from Public School 29.
>
> And Antonio Squazzo is still cutting hair at Number 19, where he came, a black-haired youth of twenty-two, more than forty years ago.
>
> "My God! I lost my life here. I am

FORTUNES are built on IDEAS

In the one-man concern. Or in the large corporation. . . . It's ideas that are building fortunes. . . . New selling ideas. Better production methods. New uses. Utilization of waste. A popular style of architecture. A new chemical compound. . . .

Conserve your time for thinking—Let this complete, guaranteed Calculator do your figuring

A quicker method. . . . More time for planning. . . . You've needed it. No longer will you be held back by price. Now you can add, multiply, divide and subtract—solve any figuring problem—for only $125. Terms, if desired. Anyone can run this New Marchant Portable. No mental work. In use in many of the largest business organizations in the Nation. It's fully guaranteed. We'll gladly send you complete facts. Mail the coupon. Or consult telephone directory—offices in all principal cities in United States and Canada. Representatives in all foreign countries. Maybe you would be interested in one of our electric, automatic models—this New Portable is only one of the many calculators in our complete line. If so, check the second or fourth square in the coupon.



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New $125 Portable ☐ New Electric Full-Automatic ☐
Please show me—without obligation
New $125 Portable ☐ New Electric Full-Automatic ☐
Name ____
Company ____
Address ____

The Right Hand Man to travelers in Europe

As the ship's gangplank goes down in the ports of foreign lands, a fascinating scene is unfolded. Customs, trains, strange signs are there, uniformed officials... and, a familiar figure... an American Express man.

There he is unravelling the mysteries of a foreign time table. Then he speeds over to help that party of ladies who cannot understand a word the customs man says; or to assist others with hotel reservations or passports. Similar scenes happen elsewhere abroad at dozens of frontier points, piers, docks.

This American Express man, with scores of others, typifies the Helpful Hand of Service automatically extended to those who carry American Express Travelers Cheques. The moment you convert your money into these safe and spendable funds, you become entitled to the help and advice of these smiling sentinels of service no matter where you may be.

Issued in denominations of $10, $20, $50 and $100

Cost 75c *for each* $100

For sale at 22,000 Banks, American Express and Railway Express agencies. Merely ask for the sky-blue Travelers Cheques.

for safety and spendability

AMERICAN EXPRESS

Travelers cheques

Steamship tickets, hotel reservations, itineraries, cruises and tours planned and booked to any part of the world by the American Express Travel Department

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

> here so long. Once it was fine time here, with the Irish and the Germans. They all go away. Antonio Squazzo, I remain. I am here since a shave was five cents, you hear. Ah, it was a good time once.
>
> "When I go to shave a man what's sick, I get big plate of corned beef and cabbage on the table, and big glass of beer. All gone. I was fine young fellow once.
>
> "All gone now. They build those big apartments, you tell them Antonio Squazzo still here waiting, for his customers will come back. Ha! They see the name Antonio Squazzo in the print they know him and laugh like old times. You tell them if I got no place left when they build those big buildings I put my chair out on the street and go ahead just the same, Antonio Squazzo."

Other important building projects are going forward with a rush. More offices are in prospect, and there will be, it seems, plenty of tenants for the new apartments at the Battery. Says *The Times:*

> Not in many years have so many substantial office buildings been in process of demolition on Wall Street as is now the case in the two blocks between Broadway and William Street. On the Broadway corner, at 1 Wall Street, the historic eighteen-story "Chimney Corner" structure is being torn down with three other large buildings on Broadway, Wall, and New streets for the forty-four-story Irving Trust Company's new home.

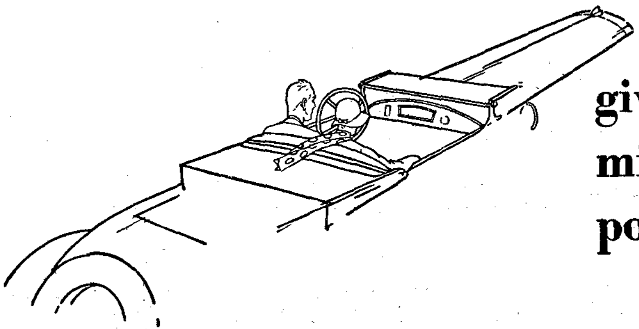
Preparation for a new building on the No. 1 Wall Street site recalls quaint and pertinent history of New York from its earliest days. It is difficult to imagine a time when the block at Wall Street and Broadway was a pasture surrounded by deep forest, yet that was its state when it was sold to the first purchaser, says an article from the publicity department of the Trust Company. Reading on:

> When Johannes Nevius built the first house at Number 1 Wall Street, he built it with traditional Dutch solidity and for permanence. Too, he made a garden of which he was justly proud, a plot filled with flowers and vegetables, which he tended with zealous care, and which extended all the way to the path which ran along the "wall."
>
> That "wall" was a palisade of logs on end which extended across the northern limits of Nieuw Amsterdam from river to river. But Manhattan was narrower then than it is now, for all the land west of Greenwich Street and east of Pearl Street is made land. Logs twelve feet long, sharpened to a point at the exposed ends, were buried to a depth of three feet. And this "wall" was kept in some degree of repair from the time it was built in 1644 until the survey of 1685 determined the present Wall Street.
>
> But after the general survey of 1656 the Knickerbocker burghers determined to widen the path along the "wall" and make it into a lane. Necessarily this encroached upon Johannes Nevius's garden. And Nevius resented this encroachment on his property. With righteous indignation he demanded 500 guilders—about $200.
>
> The worthy burghers were aghast. They, too, suffered from a righteous indignation; such a claim was unheard of. Outrageous! Five hundred guilders for a strip of garden plot? With great solemnity they met, conferred, discust, and lengthily decided: it would be "not so good" to recognize this claim. It was a matter of precedent. "Far better it would be" to purchase the house and lot rather than pay so great a sum for a part of it; so they purchased the property.

Once the property was acquired thus, it was regranted with its diminished house lot to Christian Barentsen, says this sketch. Its value must have increased with great rapidity. "No. 1 Wall Street was resold within a very few years for 1,100 guilders—600 down and 500 on mortgage. Wampum was the currency of the time, figured in terms of guilders." Quoting further:

> Johannes Nevius's house at Number 1 Wall Street stood through all the vicissitudes of war, drought, and pestilence. The fires of 1735 and 1776 left it unscathed. Nieuw Amsterdam had been captured by the British, recaptured by the Dutch, and retaken by the English; there followed the Revolution. Plague swept the city again and again, but the "house at the head of Wall Street" remained as a monument to the permanence with which it had been built. There is something almost wistful in the contrast between that first sturdy little home with its flowers and trees, and the towering modern banking and office building of fifty stories which the Trust Company will build for its permanent home.
>
> Still a dwelling, in 1734, Number 1 Wall Street was transferred to Dr. James Tillary by means of a romantically unusual ceremony. Matthew Gleves and his wife Margaret, of Nassau County, conveyed the property to their son-in-law for a consideration of: "Love and affection and the sum of five shillings."
>
> Matthew Gleves, in company with two reputable witnesses, met Dr. Tillary on the doorstep and presented him with the key to the outer door. Dr. Tillary accepted the key and inserted it in the lock; and by this unique token the property became his.
>
> And the property remained his and his family's for thirty-six years. It was not until after his death, and until after his daughter had become a widow, that it was again transferred. Under terms of the agreement, $18,275 was paid; the purchaser, John MacGregor, Jr., a tailor, was to erect a "good substantial dwelling of three or more stories roofed with slate," or tin, or some similar material; and there was a clause which forbade the sale of wines, the slaughter of animals, or: "anything noxious or offensive to neighboring inhabitants."
>
> Tho the garden plot had been diminished in size time after time, the property was referred to in 1894 in the terms: "Which now as then (1851) is considered the most valuable piece of land in the country."
>
> Benjamin D. Silliman, who had inherited the property, was offered $400,000 for it in 1898, but the offer was subsequently withdrawn. When Mr. Silliman was asked to name a figure for it, he said that he would take the amount it would require to cover the plot with silver dollars—another version of the story is five-dollar gold pieces. His terms were accepted instantly, but he withdrew by saying that he had meant them to be stood on edge, not laid face downward.

the New Mobiloil



gives you approximately 20% more oil mileage, and a definite new surge of power. These are reasons why Mobiloil

will keep the first-year feel in your engine for at least 30,000 miles

IF the above figures make you skeptical—if they cause you to say: "No oil could do that"—please be assured that the records on which they are based are even *more startling!*

A few months ago, we engaged the Atlantic City Speedway to conduct final tests for the New Mobiloil. Special instruments were fitted to the cowls and floor-boards of stock cars, and thousands of high-speed miles were run.

These tests, conducted with other high-grade oils in competition, actually bettered the figures quoted in our opening statement above. That is why we are willing to definitely offer you 20% more oil mileage, and more power than you can expect from other oils generally specified for your car.

Even when we say that the New Mobiloil will keep the first-year feel in your engine for at least 30,000 miles, we are well within the facts established by our tests—for Mobiloil has actually preserved the first-year feel in many test engines for more than twice this distance.

Try the New Mobiloil in your engine. It is made by the Oldest and Largest Specialists in Lubrication.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Makers of high quality lubricants for all types of machinery

Make this chart your guide

It shows the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil for certain prominent cars. If your car is not listed below, see complete Mobiloil Chart at your Mobiloil dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1929		1928		1927		1926	
	Engine		Engine		Engine		Engine	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Auburn, 6-66	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A
" 8-cyl.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
" *other models*	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
Buick	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Chandler Special Six	....	....	A	Arc.	A	A	....	....
" *other models*	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chrysler, 4-cyl.	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" Imperial	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	A	A	A
" *other models*	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
De Soto	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Durant	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	A	Arc.
Erskine	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford, Model A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
" Model T	....	....	....	....	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	BB	BB	BB
Gardner, 8-cyl.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
" *other models*	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A
Graham-Paige	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
La Salle	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	....	....
Marmon, 8-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
" *other models*	....	....	BB	A	A	A	A	A
Moon	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash, Adv. & Sp. 6.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
" *other models*	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Peerless, 72, 90, 91	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" *other models*	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Plymouth	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pontiac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stearns Knight, 6-80.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	....	....	....	....
" *other models*	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie, 8-cyl.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	....	....	....	....
" 6-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.

the New Mobiloil

SILVER FLEET
NOT A SINGLE FAILURE

The 60 famous Silvertowns on Silver Fleet

UNDER a glorious California sun a milling crowd gathered. Three thousand . . . five thousand . . . ten thousand waiting people, filling the lawns and sidewalks before the Goodrich Pacific factory.

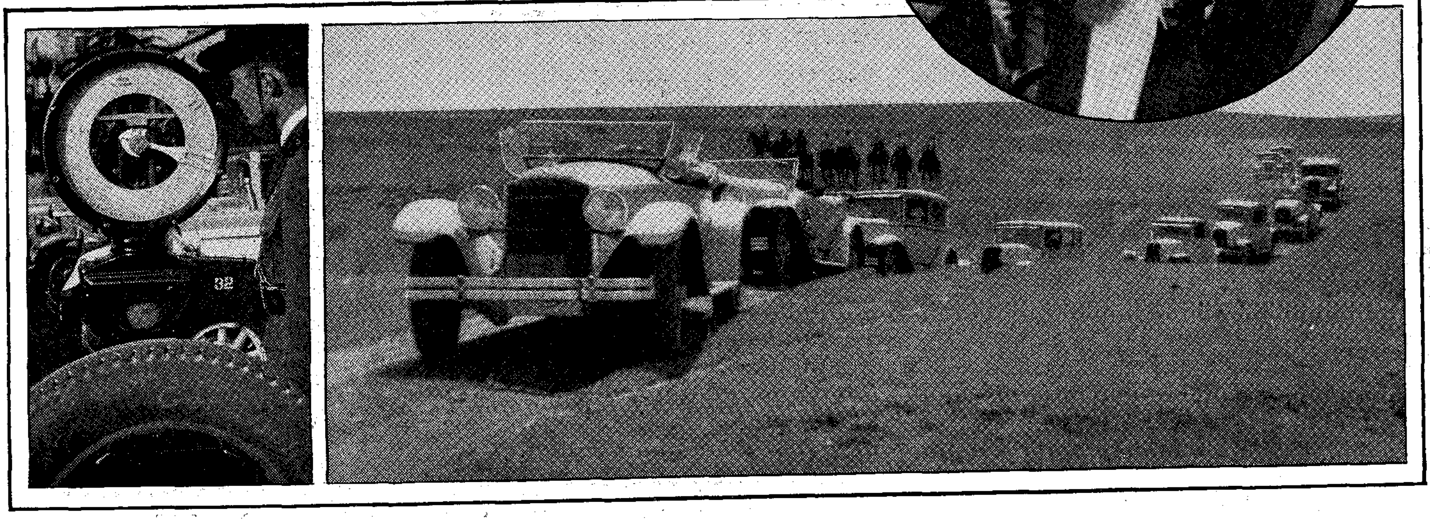
On the platform, waited Mayor Cryer . . . Los Angeles City Councilmen . . . charming Miss Anita Page, official hostess . . . a throng of other notables . . .

A shout . . . "Here they come!" The crowd surged against police lines . . .

And through streets lined with waving palms and fragrant eucalyptus, 15 shining silver cars rolled slowly, majestically, triumphantly into the empty parking space.

The first half of a long, long trail had reached its end. A trail that stretched back through 23 states. A trail 12,000 miles long . . . and marked by every conceivable hardship from snow and ice and mud in the east

FIRST GOAL REACHED. Here they are at the western end of the long, long trail. The pilots lined up before the speakers' stand are receiving Mayor Cryer's congratulations. Small photo at right shows Miss Anita Page and Mayor Cryer as they looked over the list of famous people who had signed the Good Will Scroll. Miss Page, official hostess, presented each pilot with a medal.



A STORY IN TWO PICTURES. The big picture shows some of the country through which the Fleet journeyed. The small photo shows a pilot "weighing in" his tire at Los Angeles inspection. The scales showed only a small loss of weight.

Goodrich

REACHES COAST! IN 720,000 TIRE MILES

negotiate Coast Run without one major trouble

to a 250-mile struggle with a day-long sand storm in the great southwest.

To many motorists, 12,000 miles without a single blow-out or carcass failure is a good record . . .

But with the Silver Fleet, 60 tires have covered 12,000 miles of highway and byway . . . 720,000 tire miles through mud, sand, rock, gravel . . . without tire failure or major injury.

Tests made in Los Angeles show average loss of but 9% in weight. Typical treads show negligible wear. And the durometer shows tread and side-wall rubber still possessing the firm, sound resiliency of new tires.

What it means to you

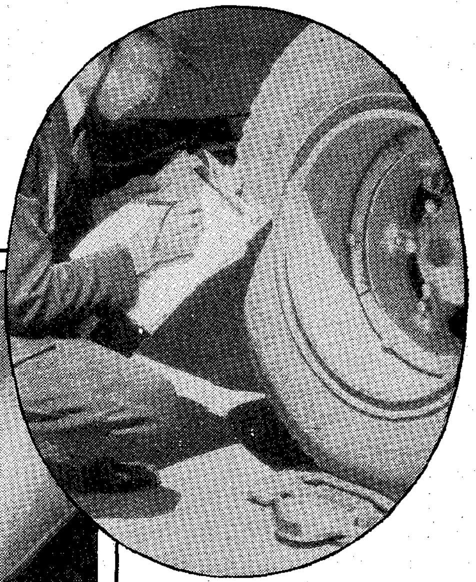
The run of the Silver Fleet shows you what you can expect when you put Silvertowns on your car. For remember . . . these are not only stock tires, but stock tires on stock cars. On light cars and heavy . . . fours, sixes and eights. On cars just like yours . . . in weight, size, tire requirements . . . probably even in make.

And to secure such tires . . . you have only to see the nearest Goodrich dealer. He has blood-brothers of the Silver Fleet Silvertowns in his stock, ready for mounting on your car whenever you give the word.

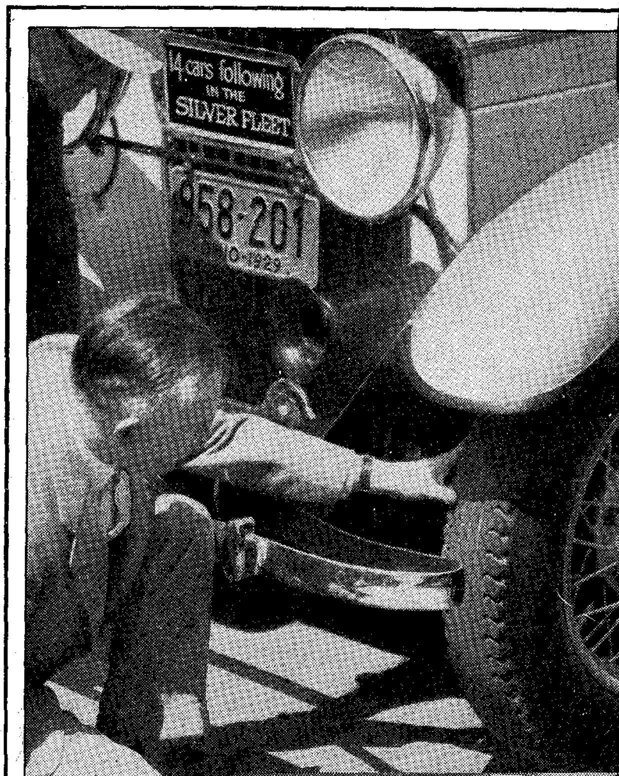
Sooner or later the Silver Fleet will reach you. In the meantime, learn about its tires from your Goodrich dealer.

Drop around to the nearest Goodrich dealer's store today.

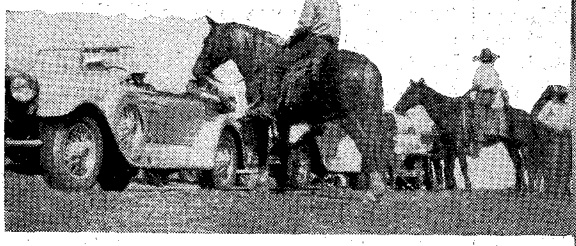
The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Est. 1870, Akron, O. Pacific Goodrich Rubber Co., Los Angeles, Calif. In Canada: Canadian Goodrich Co., Kitchener, Ontario.



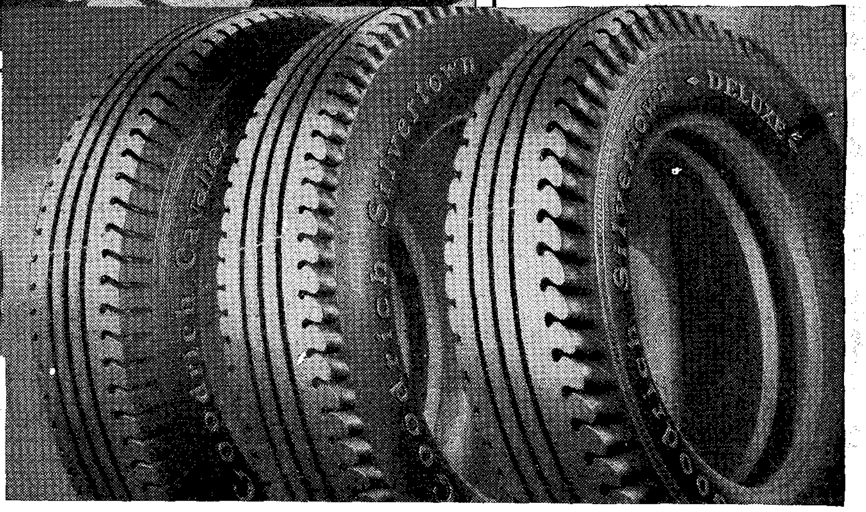
SILVER FLEET'S "Pack Horse." Here's a pilot making a load test on Silver Fleet truck. Photo gives you an idea of how Silvertowns came through the long grind even in heavy-load carrying service.



"WHAT! 12,000 MILES?" Here are some of the welcoming committee examining the front tire on the Silver Fleet flagship in Los Angeles. Certainly doesn't look like that tire has gone 12,000 miles!



SILVER FLEET IN THE GOLDEN WEST. A group of cowboys pause in their work to look the Silver Fleet over carefully. Even their mounts seem to be interested in the spectacle the Fleet presents as it crossed the Western plains on its way to the Pacific Coast.

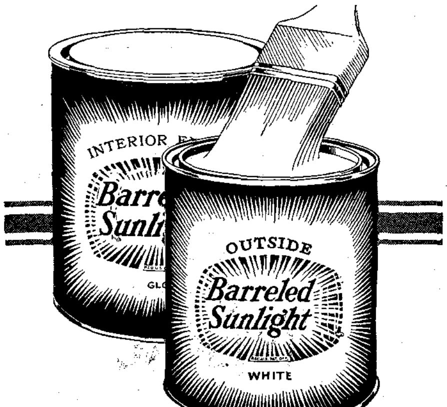


Silvertowns

SILVERTOWN DE LUXE (*Right*) Superlative style and service . . . a tire that outlives your car. Built to master every road.

THE FAMOUS SILVERTOWN (*Center*) The recognized standard of tire quality. Made by the water-cure process.

GOODRICH CAVALIER (*Left*) A high quality tire at low prices.



Setting new standards for fine painting

INSIDE and OUTSIDE

TWIN products for lasting beauty and cleanliness! . . .

1. A richly handsome paint enamel so smooth it washes like tile . . . So durable, repeated washing will not injure it . . . Easy to apply without leaving brush marks . . . *That is the famous Interior Barreled Sunlight —used by millions for walls and woodwork.*

2. A brilliantly white and beautifully smooth exterior paint which makes a home fairly stand out among other white houses. *That is the new Outside Barreled Sunlight—rapidly gaining favor with home owners and master painters everywhere.*

Easily tinted any shade

Both forms of Barreled Sunlight can readily be tinted with colors-in-oil. Dealers carry handy tubes of Barreled Sunlight Tinting Colors. Quantities of 5 gallons or over tinted at factory without extra charge.

Barreled Sunlight is sold in cans of all sizes—and in large drums. For priming on interior work, use Barreled Sunlight Undercoat. See coupon.

U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co., 28-T Dudley Street, Providence, R. I. Branches: New York—Chicago—San Francisco. Distributors in all principal cities. More than 7500 retail dealers.

Barreled Sunlight

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO.,
28-T Dudley Street, Providence, R. I.
Information desired on the use of Interior Barreled Sunlight in: Check
☐ Homes ☐ Large Buildings ☐ Factories
(Enclosed find 10¢ for sample can)
☐ New booklet on Outside Barreled Sunlight —"The Whitest White House in Town."

Name____________________
Street____________________
City____________ State________

BREAKFAST, BEDROOM AND BATH IN THE SUBWAY

DEAD tired, the boy slumped down in a corner seat in the train and fell asleep. He did not even see the watcher who had noted his entrance. They rode for a long time, the boy and the watcher, but finally the boy awoke and left the train. The strange man came, too. Then the lad noticed that he was being followed and boarded another train, Anthony Muto tells us in the New York *Telegram*. Mr. Muto, who was investigating the vagrants who live in New York's underground subway system, sat next to him and began to ply him with questions. "It was difficult to make conversation at first. After a while he loosened up and began to tell of his experiences." He was nineteen, and had come to New York from Michigan several months before. He had no "front," no decent clothes. He could not find a job. For three months he had spent every night in the subway. You can live in the subway, reports Mr. Muto, who tried it for thirty hours, fraternizing with the vagabonds who make it their headquarters. Food, sleep, even a bath are possible in the tube, Mr. Muto tells us, as he relates his experiences:

> I encountered a new tribe of mendicants, one of the lowest in the itinerant's world.
>
> These indigents are young and old, male, and female, white and black. Some have rackets. Others are content with just the shelter afforded by the subway.
>
> The latter class, unable or unwilling to pay from ten to fifty cents for the dubious accommodations found in Bowery flop houses, either sneak into the subway or pay their fares in exchange for the night's lodging.
>
> I wanted to find out how these wanderers fared in their underground travels.
>
> It was noon when I entered the subway at Houston Street. The first few hours were monotonous. I was wandering and riding aimlessly, first to Brooklyn, then up to the Bronx, down-town, north to Van Cortlandt Park, then south again.

Then he encountered the boy from Michigan. What this youth told Mr. Muto about subterranean hoboing, we read:

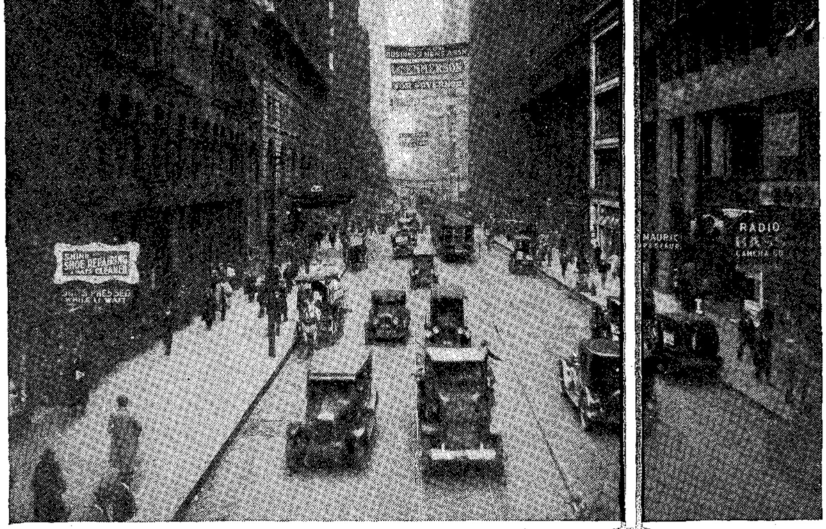
> It wasn't bad, he said. One got used to the hard benches on the station platforms, and sleeping on trains became easy after one became accustomed to cramped postures.
>
> Once, he said, he lived in the subway nine days without coming up to the street level. Food? That was easy. Sometimes he would swipe a dozing laborer's lunch-pail. Once or twice, he said, he "rolled a drunk" and got sufficient money to buy chocolate bars at the platform newsstands.
>
> It was also possible, he said, to take a bath in the subway if one was inclined that way.
>
> He took a bath once in the lavatory of the Spring Street station. It was "during early morning hours and he was not disturbed."
>
> At Van Cortlandt Park my companion met a friend. He was an old man and the most disreputable tramp I have ever seen. From all appearances he hadn't bathed since the Armistice.
>
> "Who's yer buddy?" he asked the youth.
>
> "A gink I met down-town," he replied. "How's pickings up this way?"
>
> "Can't complain. Can't complain."
>
> "How long yer been out?"
>
> "Just got by the gate. Spent the day in the park. Had a swell lunch. Some nursemaid left her bag behind and I found a dollar in it. I got forty cents left. If things don't go right to-night I'm going to sleep in a real bed down at the Crescent. That's the best flop house on the Bowery. Been going there for almost thirty years."
>
> "There goes that old moll," cut in the youth, pointing to a middle-aged woman drest in clothes that were quite the style fifteen years ago.
>
> "Yeah. I been seeing her for a long time, but she won't talk, she won't," chattered the old man. "Thinks she's a grand lady. But she's a bum same as we are, and she ain't got no business putting on any airs. At least I don't rummage in paper barrels."
>
> "There ain't anything doing up here. Let's get down-town," suggested the younger one.
>
> "This ain't going to be no Saturday night," observed the veteran. "Looks like we won't meet many drunks to-night."
>
> His specialty, I learned, was "lushing" —robbing sleeping drunks—and for this he had spent many years behind the bars.
>
> "Sometimes," he told me, "I wish the bulls would get me. I'm getting too old for the racket, and I wouldn't mind going over to the island for a year. But the trouble is the bulls would steer me into the big house up the river.
>
> "Say," he asked suddenly, "what's yer racket?"
>
> I said I didn't have any yet because I just got into town, and didn't have the price of a flop.

This veteran hobo proceeded to give Mr. Muto some fatherly counsel, thus:

> "Well, kid," he advised, "you get a better racket than the subway. Don't let it get you. First thing you know you'll be like me and the kid and a lot more of us. Keep in the open or you'll get to be mine mules like us."
>
> Only a few passengers were on the train, and the old man started one of his rackets. He contorted his arm until it looked crippled and then, hat in hand, started through the cars. We watched him. By the time the train reached Seventy-second Street, the old man had canvassed it thoroughly.
>
> We got off.
>
> "How much did you shake?" asked the youngster.
>
> "Ninety cents from a cheap crowd," muttered the old bum.
>
> "Well," countered the kid, "I know a couple of bogeys who clean up on the blind act. The punk leads the man through the trains and the way the guy with the cheaters rattles that tin cup would make a hard-hearted banker reach for a copper. I'm too young and healthy-looking for any rackets like that. Guess I'll have to wait awhile."
>
> "I don't see Gimp any more," began the old man afresh. "He must have landed in the stir. I did a couple of bits with him and if they got him this time he must be doing life with his record. There's a cuckoo for you. He could throw a fit on a moment's notice. And wouldn't the crowd pity him! While coming to he would say something about being hungry, and unable to find work, and his five little kids were so hungry too. The crowd would drop dough in his hat in a shower.
>
> "The business ain't what it used to be. Too many kids like you guys getting into it. A few years ago the subway was a ripe

Typical traffic jams on Madison Street before the "no parking" rule went into effect

This UNKINKED the LOOP



After the "no parking" rule was passed. Chicago solves one of the most difficult problems in America

CHICAGO tried a great experiment while all the traffic experts of America watched and waited. It worked! Parking of automobiles was prohibited in the Loop—the busiest section of America's second largest city. At the same time, a modern system of progressive traffic lights was installed. Result: street car schedules were speeded up from 15 to 25 per cent; the number of automobiles entering the Loop increased 14 per cent. And the Loop merchants got *more* business instead of less as some of them had apprehended!

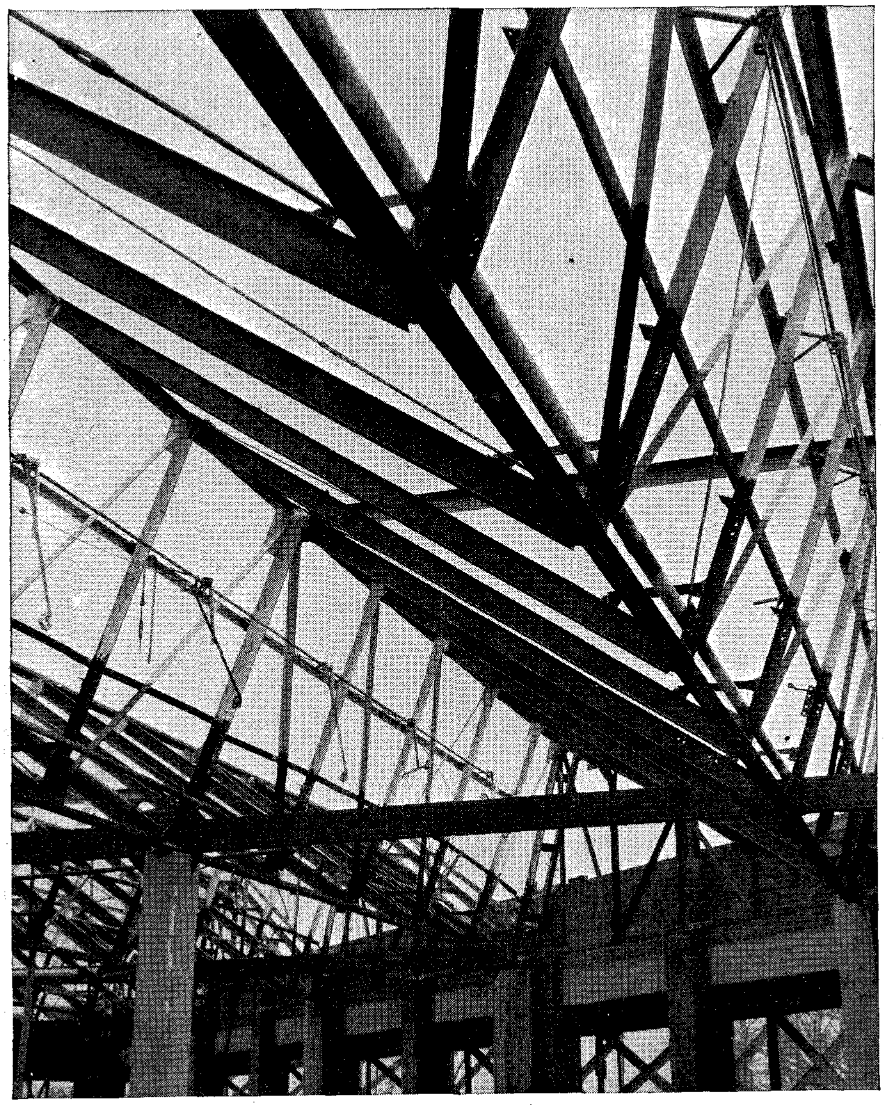
Everybody benefited. Everybody invariably benefits when municipal authorities, street railway executives, business men and the general public coöperate intelligently to unkink the problems of modern city traffic.

The "no parking" rule and modern traffic lights free the street car—and the street car moves the crowds. Both traffic lights and street car motors carry the G-E monogram—a safe guide to electrical dependability whether in industry or in the home.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

95-627

• NOW WE'LL BUILD •



A DECISION is reached . . . an appropriation is made . . . a new building or a bridge is to be started at once. Every day's delay thereafter means less in rental returns, more in interest charges. Once an investment in a new structure is decided upon, building progress should be made with the greatest expedition. . . . Steel can be erected faster than any other material—steel is the natural choice for economy, safety, strength.

Less time, less labor and less material are required to put up a steel bridge or building. You can alter, extend, remodel or remove a steel structure more quickly than any other type of fire-resistive building. Whatever type of structure steel is used for—building, bridge or residence—it brings permanence and immediate and continued economies.

The American Institute has prepared a complete series of non-technical pamphlets. Let us send you gratis the pamphlet devoted to your type of building. Write today.

The co-operative non-profit service organization of the structural steel industry of the United States and Canada. Correspondence is invited. 200 Madison Ave., New York City. District offices in New York, Worcester, Philadelphia, Birmingham, Cleveland, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Topeka, Dallas, San Francisco.

STRUCTURAL STEEL CREATED THE SKYSCRAPER

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION, INC.

STEEL INSURES STRENGTH AND SECURITY

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

plum, but now it's nothing but a spoiled tomato."

That afternoon the old man invited us to go with him to a speak-easy in Pike Street. As we were getting off the subway at Brooklyn Bridge he met an old friend.

"Well, Phil," beamed the old man, "I'm glad to see you. Where you been?"

"Just got out to-day after an eleven-twenty-nine on the island."

"Back to the old racket?"

"Yeah, got to get scoff dough."

Phil eyed the sack of coins the old man dragged from a tattered pocket. He watched as the bum selected a dollar in change and accepted it with scant thanks.

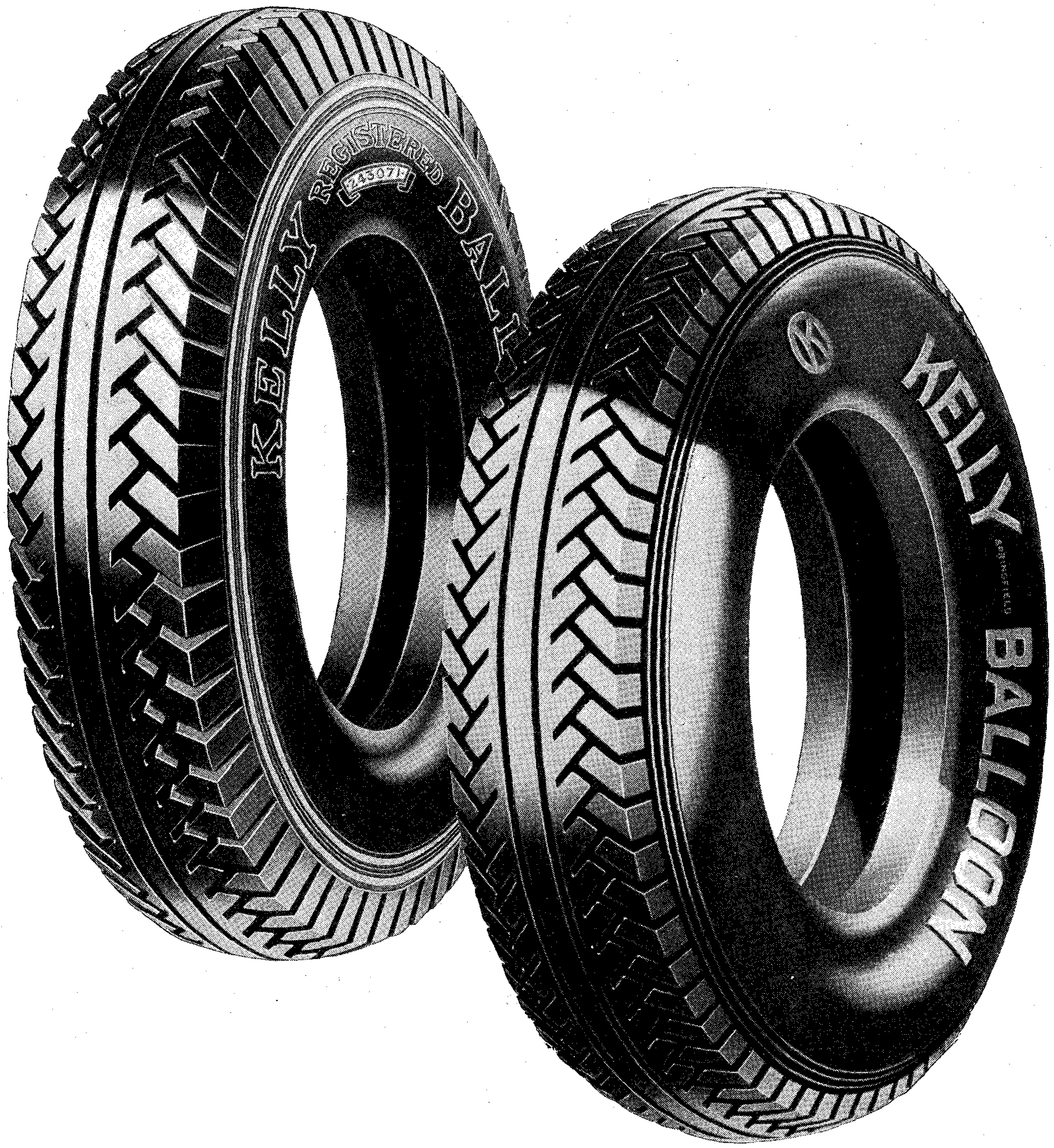
We walked together in a group for a few minutes and then left Phil. Up on the street level the old man felt in his pocket. His sack was gone.

"That Phil's got a nerve," he muttered with rage. "He turned me off, the dirty pickpocket."

WHEN HIPPOS WERE HEROES

IN these lax modern days respect for the mighty hippopotamus has declined to an alarming extent. When Maggie Murphy, the octogenarian hippo of Central Park, New York, died the other day, the event was on the front pages of the newspapers, but without the journalistic garnishings which *The Herald Tribune* seemed to consider fitting. Says this journal mournfully in an editorial that reminisces of the days when hippos were hippos:

> Mrs. Murphy got little of the attention which New York in Civil War days gave to Barnum's Behemoth; which London a decade earlier gave to Obaysch, the first hippopotamus to reach a Western zoo.
>
> The hippo has a tough hide and a tough constitution, and survives considerable extremes of climate; but when Abbas, the Pasha of Egypt, offered Obaysch to the Royal Zoo in London, less was known of its resistance than is known to-day. A special herd of camels accompanied Obaysch to Cairo, providing fresh milk daily; a steamship was refitted to accommodate his hippopotaman majesty, and a special train carried him to London. In these degenerate days hippos are lasht upon open flatcars and enjoy the scenery as much as an animal with small pig eyes can.
>
> Barnum, the modern scientists say, was probably right in identifying the hippopotamus with the Behemoth of the Book of Job, but there were skeptics in Barnum's day. However, the more debate about his prize the better Barnum was pleased, and his advertisements were the flower of advertising in the '60's.
>
> Barnum's Behemoth, announced for "a short time only," stayed on for week after week, added another week "by special request," and remained for a series of "farewell weeks" which lasted many months. But, after all, the Behemoth was on exhibition a few months at most, and Mrs. Murphy was among us for nearly fifty years. We regret her passing; we regret still more that in the vast zoos of 1929 the individual hippos and giraffes and elephants have lost the individual personality which the first of their races had for the amazed New Yorkers.



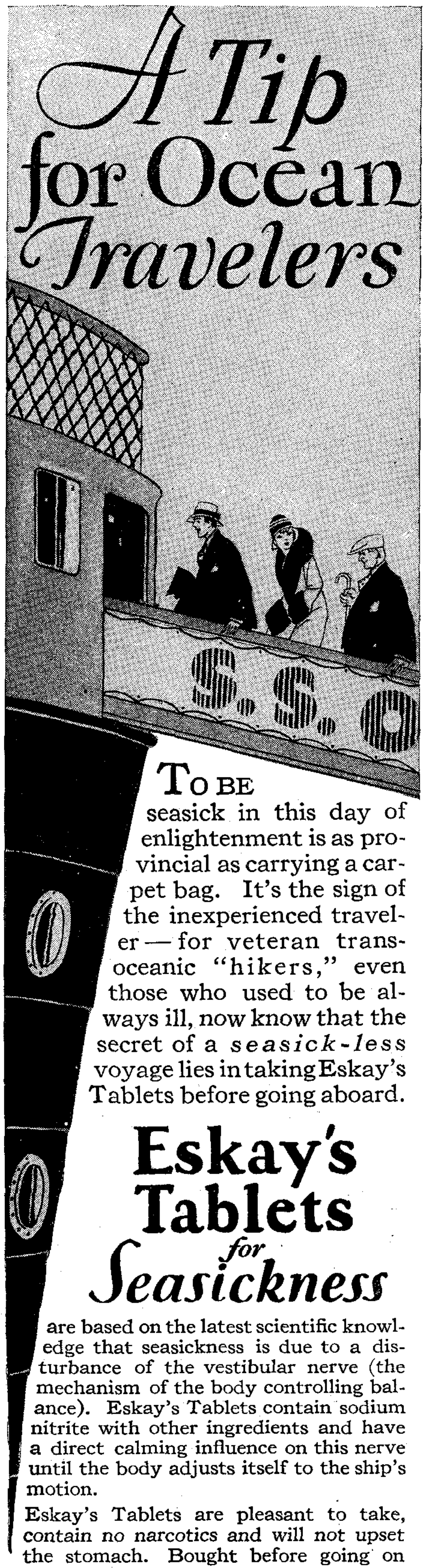
FOR any product to attain and hold a reputation such as Kelly-Springfield tires have enjoyed for thirty years and more, that product must have real merit.

Kelly never has gone in for extravagant advertising claims, preferring rather to let the performance of Kelly tires speak for itself. Kelly reputation has been built up by just one thing—consistent dependability.

Contrary to a rather general impression, Kellys cost no more than the so-called "standard makes." You can have Kelly dependability and Kelly mileage without paying anything extra for it.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.

1775 Broadway, New York


A Tip for Ocean Travelers

To be seasick in this day of enlightenment is as provincial as carrying a carpet bag. It's the sign of the inexperienced traveler — for veteran trans-oceanic "hikers," even those who used to be always ill, now know that the secret of a *seasick-less* voyage lies in taking Eskay's Tablets before going aboard.

Eskay's Tablets *for* Seasickness

are based on the latest scientific knowledge that seasickness is due to a disturbance of the vestibular nerve (the mechanism of the body controlling balance). Eskay's Tablets contain sodium nitrite with other ingredients and have a direct calming influence on this nerve until the body adjusts itself to the ship's motion.

Eskay's Tablets are pleasant to take, contain *no* narcotics and will not upset the stomach. Bought before going on board and taken as a preventive, they will keep you and your family free from all discomfort.

If your own druggist does not yet carry Eskay's Tablets, either ask him to get them for you or send for them direct, using coupon below.

Smith, Kline & French Co.
Established 1841
PHILADELPHIA

SMITH, KLINE & FRENCH CO.
115 No. 5th St., Dept. G, Philadelphia, Pa.

Enclosed is $1.00 for which send me postpaid package of 24 Eskay's Tablets for Seasickness.

Name ....
Address ....
....

HATS OFF TO GOOD OLD MAGNA CARTA!

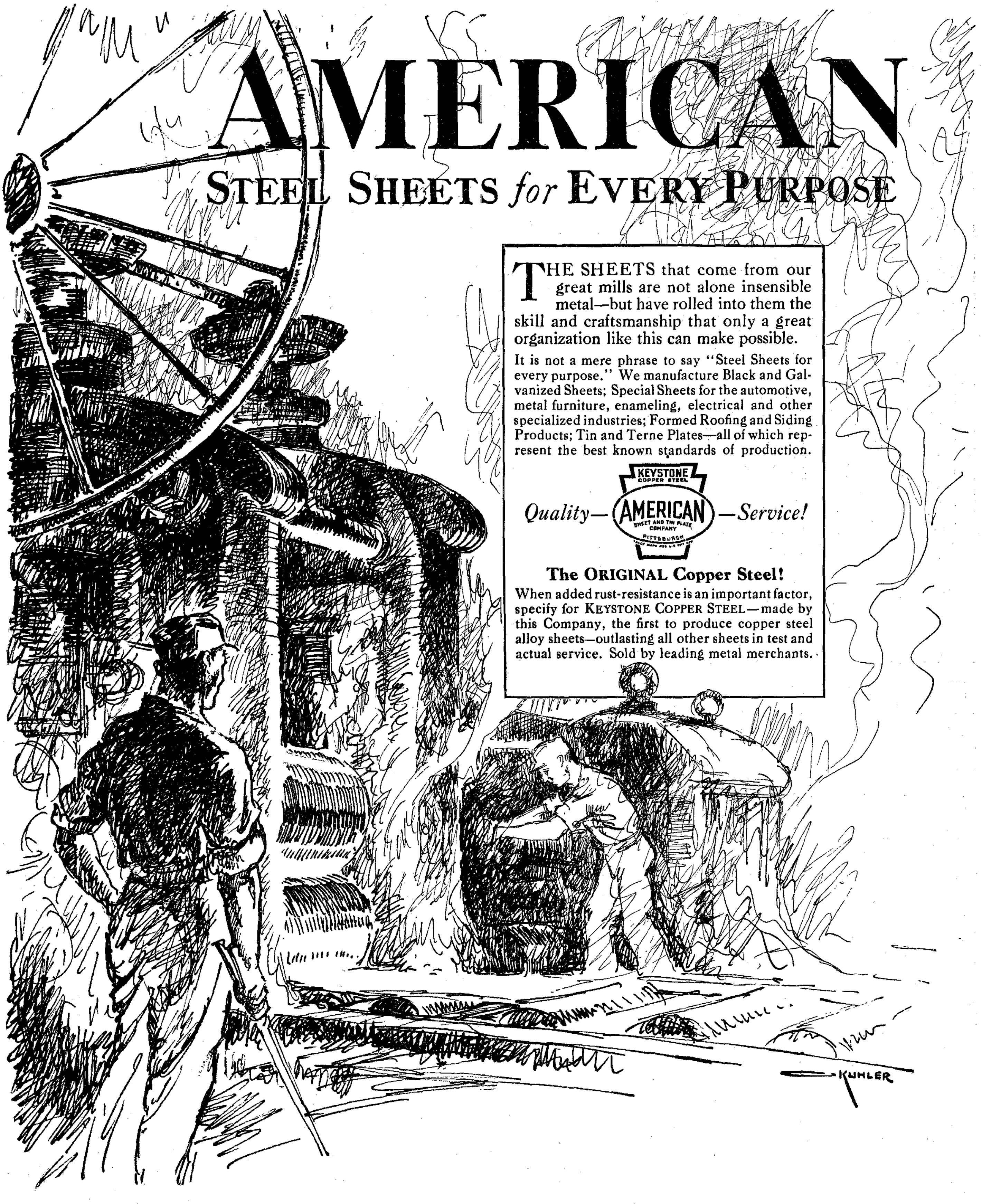
KING JOHN flung himself upon the floor, "gnawing sticks and straw in his impotent rage." He had signed away forever the most important privileges of royal tyranny—signed an immortal guaranty of manhood rights, including trial by jury, habeas corpus, and the other safeguards of liberty which were destined to evolve into Parliamentary Government around the world and in America our own Constitution. "They have given me five-and-twenty over-kings!" raged the baffled tyrant, little dreaming how many millions of "over-kings" of the English-speaking world would be enjoying those hard-won privileges in this day, more than seven centuries later. Calvin Coolidge, when President, spoke of the Magna Carta as "the background of all we have." Elihu Root has called its signing "the greatest of all events in the development of modern liberty." The date of that reluctant royal performance was June 15, 1215, and its anniversary looms one week ahead of this issue of The Digest. Our cover this week, reproduced from Albert Herter's great historical painting in the Wisconsin State Capitol, shows King John torn between conflicting passions—hatred of the document awaiting his sign-manual, and fear of the determined barons whose united might stood ready to crush him.

It is an American idea that June 15 should be celebrated as Magna Carta Day, known otherwise as "The Interdependence Day of the English-Speaking Nations," and that the third Sunday in June, which this year occurs on the sixteenth, should be observed in churches and Sunday-schools with special reference to Magna Carta as the foundation of our liberties. This custom has come to be widely followed in many parts of the country. It is sponsored by the International Magna Carta Day Association, Inc., with headquarters in St. Paul, Minnesota, and has spread to Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, Great Britain, South Africa, and other English-speaking countries. An important part of the association's program is the preservation of friendly sentiments and policies among the nations which share the privileges of liberty flowing from the document which was signed with so much bitterness by one of the most detestable tyrants of history. Of his vain struggle to avoid that act, we quote in somewhat abbreviated form from Green's "Short History of the English People" (American Book Company):

> "Why do they not ask for my kingdom?" cried John in a burst of passion; but the whole country rose as one man at his refusal. London threw open her gates to the forces of the barons. The example of the capital was followed by Exeter and Lincoln; promises of aid came from Scotland and Wales; the northern barons marched hastily to join their comrades in London. There was a moment when John found himself with seven knights at his back, and before him a nation in arms. Nursing wrath in his heart the tyrant called the barons to a conference.
>
> An island in the Thames, between Staines and Windsor, had been chosen as the place of conference: the King encamped on one bank, while the barons covered the marshy flat, still known by the name of Runnymede, on the other. Their delegates met in the island between them. The Great Charter was discust, agreed to, and signed in a single day.
>
> One copy of it still remains in the British Museum, injured by age and fire, but with the royal seal still hanging from the brown, shriveled parchment. It is impossible to gaze without reverence on the earliest monument of English freedom which we can see with our own eyes and touch with our own hands, the great Charter to which from age to age patriots have looked back as the basis of English liberty. . . . "No freeman," ran the memorable article that lies at the base of our whole judicial system, "shall be seized, or imprisoned, or dispossest, or outlawed, or in any way brought to ruin: we will not go against any man nor send against him, save by legal judgment of his peers or by the law of the land." "To no man will we sell," runs another, "or deny, or delay, right or justice." The great reforms of the past reigns were now formally recognized; judges of assize were to hold their circuits four times in the year, and the King's Court was no longer to follow the King in his wanderings over the realm, but to sit in a fixt place. . . .
>
> The rights which the barons claimed for themselves they claimed for the nation at large. The boon of free and unbought justice was a boon for all, but a special provision protected the poor. The forfeiture of the freeman on conviction of felony was never to include his tenement, or that of the merchant his wares, or that of the countryman his wain. The means of actual livelihood were to be left even to the worst. The under-tenants or farmers were protected against all lawless exactions of their lords in precisely the same terms as these were protected against the lawless exactions of the Crown. The towns were secured in the enjoyment of their municipal privileges, their freedom from arbitrary taxation, their rights of justice, of common deliberation, of regulation of trade.

The ancient town of Bury St. Edmunds in Suffolk, we learn from *The Christian Science Monitor*, celebrated last November the seven hundred and fourteenth anniversary of a meeting there of the barons of England, at which a committee was appointed to beard the King. As we read on:

> This meeting took place in an abbey now fallen into ruin. A stone still marks the site and contains the name of twenty-five of those who attended.
>
> Sir Geoffrey Butler, the Cambridge historian, pointing out the unique nature of the Charter, said it was difficult to reckon the number of new constitutions which had been drawn up since the American Revolution. A large proportion of these had followed the English model, and the phrases of Magna Carta had been on the lips of many types and in many climates. The fate of the English model had been varied. It had taken root and grown most graciously among men of British stock; it had developed abnormally, or failed, among peoples of a traditionally different outlook from the English.



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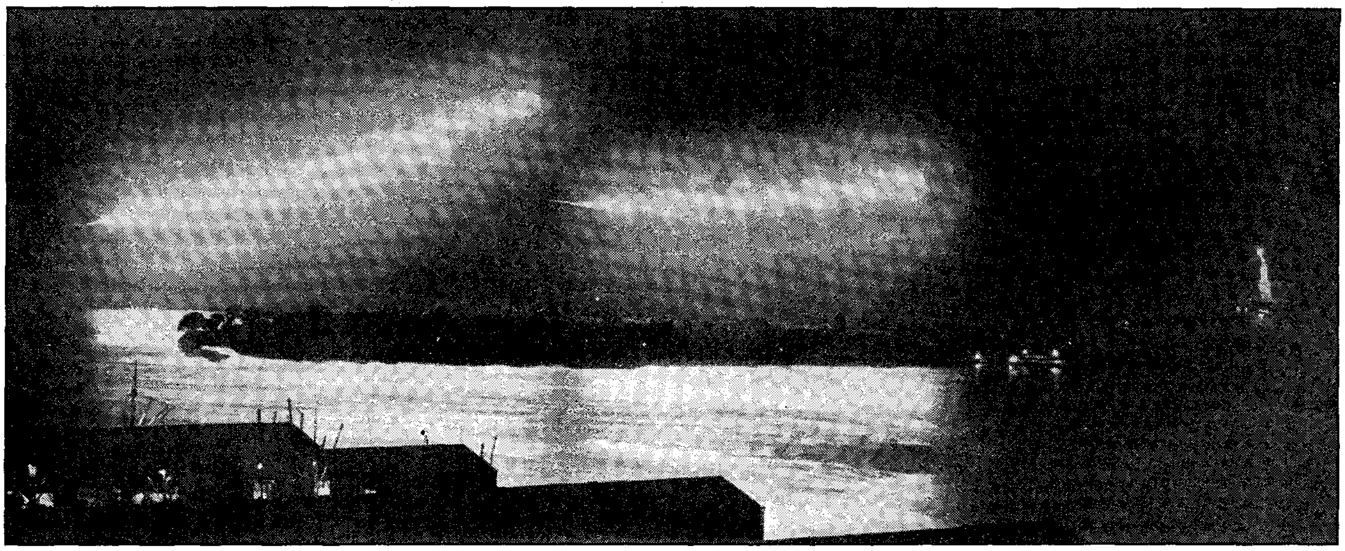
MOTORING·AND·AVIATION



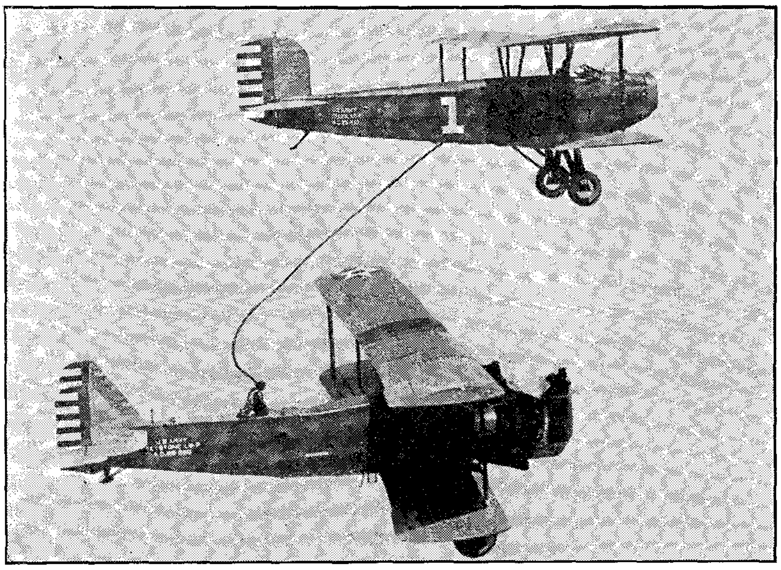
International Newsreel photograph

THE NIGHT ATTACK: "WIPING OUT" GOVERNORS ISLAND (CENTER) AND "CRIPPLING" THE METROPOLIS

Those brilliant flares dropt by the invisible "enemy" represent destructive aircraft bombs. Note the Statue of Liberty at the extreme right.

"STRAFING" NEW YORK FROM THE CLOUDS

NEW YORK LAY HELPLESS before the "enemy." Fog hung low and the anti-aircraft guns on Governors Island, the Army post in the harbor, were useless, because the gunners could not find their target high in the air. Three "bombs" were dropt in the darkness and the flares they set loose lighted up the water-front to even more than daytime brilliancy. Watchers at the Battery gasped with amazement at this "destruction," accomplished after the dauntless "raiders" had soared over Broadway and Central Park, which they did not "bomb," altho these locations were at their theoretical mercy. The Army post on Governors Island was reduced, as the New York *Herald Tribune* tells us, to a "smoldering heap of ashes." The city's defenses were hopelessly "crippled," and the "enemy" might have taken New York without trouble. But the good-natured "raider" did no such thing. He flew off to Washington in the Army twin-motored bomber, and the next day returned to Gotham. High above the skyscrapers he demonstrated refueling in the air, aviation's latest achievement which made possible the new endurance record—172 hours, 32 minutes and 1 second—established at Fort Worth by Robbins and Kelly, and also the previous record, set by the *Question Mark*. Lieut. Odas Moon, of the United States Army, an aviator, was in command of the "strafing" expedition. It set out from an air-field in Ohio, in which State the War Department has been conducting war games and maneuvers to give troops and officers field experience. The flight to New York was intended to show the possibility of bombing flights far within enemy lines, by means of mid-air fueling. But this flight was made in bad weather, and the fueling part had to be postponed for a day. The success of the project, in spite of the weather, is regarded as showing the excellence of modern aviation equipment. Of the experiences of the bombers, Lieutenant Moon wrote in the New York *Times:*

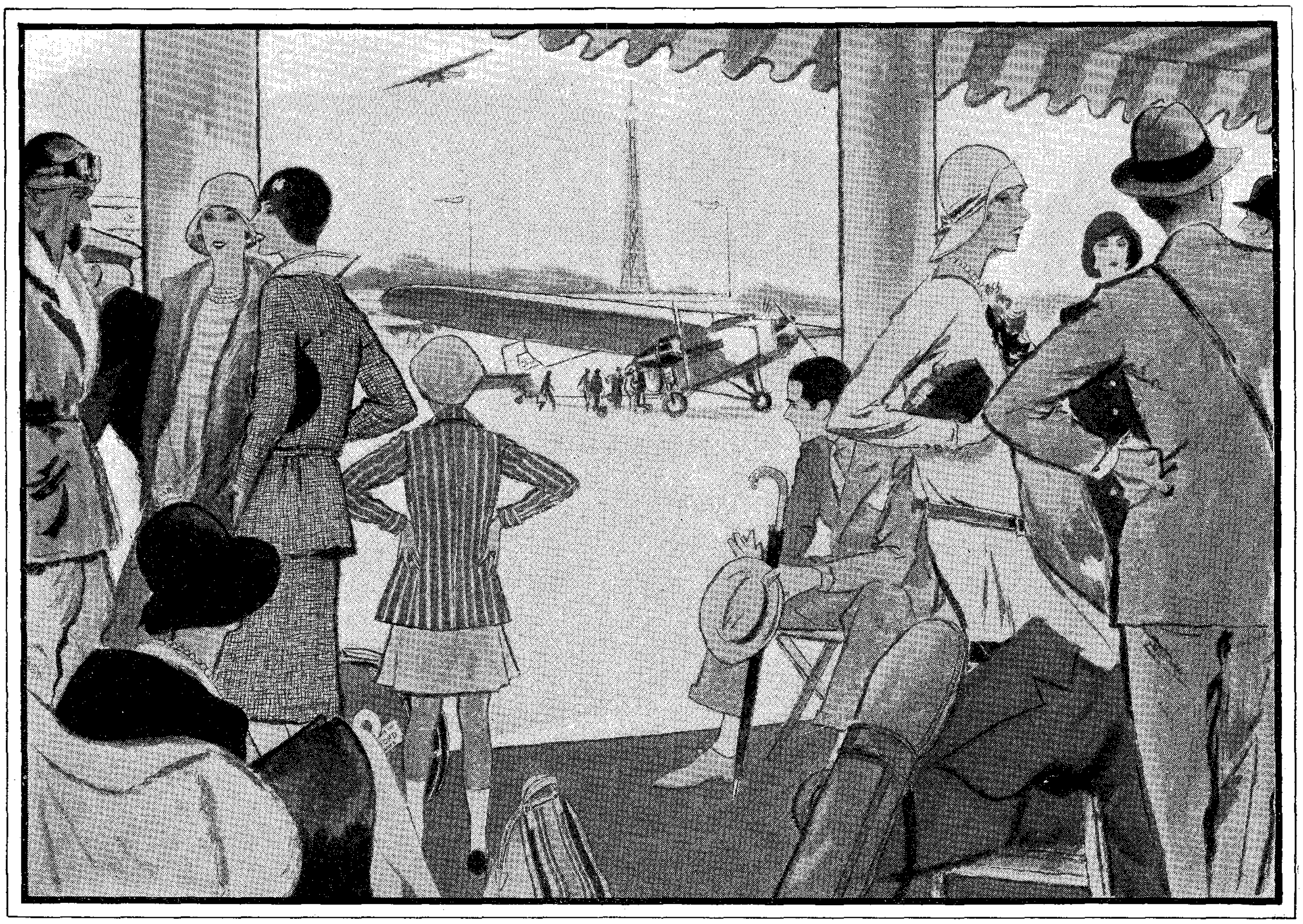


P. & A. photograph

A SERVICE STATION ON THE JOB—100 MILES AN HOUR!

This is a bit of practise work at refueling, accomplished by the bomber at Dayton, Ohio, before it started for its "raid" on New York.

> Just beyond Reading as we approached the big bend of the Delaware River between Easton, Pennsylvania, and Trenton, New Jersey, the clouds lowered, rain struck us, and darkness closed down. As if that were not enough, we plunged into a fog wall. There was nothing to do but plunge ahead. Feeling our way through, dodging here and there, we sought for an opening. There was none.
>
> I don't know how long we had been boring through the fog when Lieut. Eugene L. Eubank, my co-pilot, nudged my arm and pointed to our magnetic compass. It pointed north by west. We had been flying northeast. I glanced back to the earth inductor compass, by which I had been flying. It had gone out.
>
> I called quickly to Bradley Jones, our navigator, in the bombing cockpit up ahead. He went to work with his instruments and soon put us on our course again. A few minutes later we picked up the line of beacons of the transcontinental air-mail course, running at an angle with our own. Jones checked our bearings and set our course for the Statue of Liberty.
>
> Summit, Newark, Jersey City flashed by beneath. The growing glow below told us we were rapidly approaching New York. Then we shot out over the harbor just



WHEN WOMEN FLY

WHOSE sympathetic counsel did the Wright brothers seek when studying the first principles of flight? Whose but their sister's! . . . After Moisant won distinction in France, when France was leading the world in aerial pioneering, his pilot sister, too, added distinction to his name. . . . How many men are today the equal of Ruth Law at the top of her fame? . . . And when we speak of the brilliant flying of Eddie Stinson, isn't it only just to add that when Katherine Stinson was flying she was not only probably the most skilful woman pilot in the world but also at least the peer of most of the great men pilots?

Women do fly . . . and fly well! Their share in aviation is already a positive one. Their contributions are of real value and their inspiration has undoubtedly been a factor in spurring men on to greater achievements in the conquest of the sky. . . .

While man concerns himself with problems of engineering, and takes an artisan's pleasure in the mechanics of aviation and the organization of transport services, woman is swept aloft by the poetry of flight!

The spirit of modern woman is a free spirit that looks to the adventure of the skies with unreasoning exaltation. The spectacular drama and glamorous thrill of flight has caught her imagination. She may well picture herself as a Winged Victory or a dazzling Peri leaping into the empyrean while the world of fact sinks below in its clouds of dust and smog. See the part she takes in hazardous exploits . . . endurance tests, stunt flying and aerial acrobatics, perilous flights and reckless adventuring! Or go sometime to such an airport as Cleveland's, where a hundred thousand people may be gathered to watch the colorful pageant of the sky . . . and note the vivid part she takes there in the life and activities of the port—as pilot, as passenger, as assistant.

Figures are not available to establish the proportion of women air-travelers compared to men; but a fair estimate of trans-Channel traffic from Croydon to Le Bourget puts the number at fifty per cent of men travelers. At the Ford Airport, and wherever Ford tri-motored all-metal planes fly in regular passenger service, women are insistent passengers, and, after their first flight, thrilled enthusiasts. Women are flying in increasingly large numbers at every large airport in America.

It is these unknown women . . . tourists, business women, sightseers even . . . who by their confident and delighted acceptance of aviation as passengers prove more surely than statistics that the world is adjusting itself to this new form of transportation.

For man no longer flies alone!

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

Her hair is dry

She should use Packer's Olive Oil Shampoo

Like all Packer soaps, this shampoo is a vegetable oil soap . . . in addition, it contains a rich, soothing emollient (and nothing to dry the scalp). Dry scalps will never feel a stinging sensation when they use this special shampoo. Leaves your hair soft and silky to the touch—more manageable—and delicately perfumed.

Her hair is oily

She should use Packer's Pine Tar Shampoo

If you have the kind of hair that loses its fluffiness shortly after shampooing, use Packer's Pine Tar Shampoo. This preparation is tonic and mildly *astringent* . . . approved by dermatologists. It leaves the hair fluffy, with a natural sparkle. Use it every four or five days at first; later, every week or ten days may be enough.

He has dandruff

He should use Packer's Tar Soap

the soap that made pine tar famous for shampooing. Pine tar is antiseptic, healing, with properties valuable in the treatment of dandruff. For almost 60 years dermatologists have endorsed Packer's Tar Soap for skin and scalp. For noticeable dandruff use Packer's Tar Soap every few days until improvement begins.

Select the shampoo your hair needs

Acute cases of dryness, oiliness and dandruff need a doctor's care. But nearly all scalps *tend* to be dry or oily, and many are mildly affected with dandruff. Now—each type of scalp can have the special shampoo which meets its particular needs. The coupon is for your convenience. The regular size of each shampoo is for sale at your drug or department store.

LISTEN IN!

Miss Jean Carroll discusses hair health and hair beauty over the Columbia Broadcasting System's Radio Home Bazar hour: every Friday at 12 noon (Eastern Daylight Saving Time).

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

above the statue. We had flown true to the mark.

We turned north along the Hudson, flying at 900 feet. Just above were the fantastic cloud formations, a beautiful sight in the reflected glow of the lights below. Another 100 feet up and we could have been in the clouds. No one could have seen us. Anti-aircraft fire could not have reached us.

Lieutenant Skow with his earphones glued to his head began to broadcast on the wave-band of some New York station telling our location.

Above Central Park Lieutenant Moon circled three times, lower and lower. He judged the wind, and when just over the lakes "dropt a message bag to *The Times*, with a message from Maj.-Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, commander of the war games. It should have dropt just north of the lakes." But there was a hitch, and we read on:

Only when we reached Washington later did I learn that the message-bag streamers had caught in our trailing antenna wire and had ridden there through the remainder of the flight.

Then we turned south for the Battery. I dared not fly down Broadway because of the low ceiling. I might have clipt off the top of some tall building. We passed Times Square, over Ninth Avenue, within easy gliding distance of the river, in case our engines should fail.

At the Battery we dropt our three flares. They lighted up Governors Island in a brighter glare than day. Then we turned south, toward Philadelphia.

The scheduled stop at Atlantic City was out of the question, the ceiling too low. The clouds were pushing us lower. Over Perth Amboy we were flying at only 300 feet. If we had encountered fog, I believe we would have turned back to Mitchel Field, but near Trenton the clouds began to clear.

We considered heading back to Uniontown for a refueling in air and then a flight back to Fairfield. But we were not sure where the refueling plane was. We kept on.

Then the moon came out and at Washington the sky was cloudless. There we landed, after ten hours of flying. The job was done.

The return flight over New York was only intended as a daylight demonstration of the refueling process. The rest of the trip was a lark.

There were just two essentials which made for the success of the flight. These were radio and navigation. Radio contributed more than anything else. Lieutenant Skow stuck to his instruments for the ten hours we were in the air, never looked up even to pour a cup of coffee.

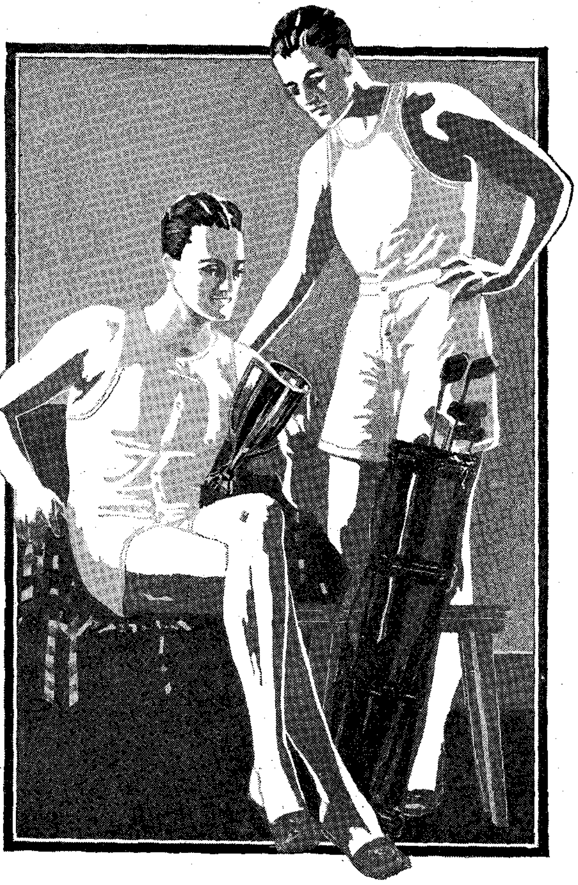
Engine, plane, and equipment did their job well. There was perfect coordination among all the members of the crew.

Describing the air "raid," during which a theoretical load of 2,000 pounds of bombs was dropt, *The Herald Tribune* says:

The "destruction" of the harbor defense was a spectacle well worth seeing, giving to watchers at the Battery a glimpse of what might be done by a less synthetic foe, swooping out of the night to deal in death and a war-time psychological advantage by

A FRANK MESSAGE

To those men who want to wear RAYON UNDERGARMENTS — — and don't dare



Have you worn inferior rayon underwear? Or have you heard that it is impractical—is fragile—falls apart in laundering—suffers easily broken threads—sags out of shape—doesn't hold colors?

Those faults were common to the first rayon undergarment production. And, regrettably they continue to exist in the merchandise accepted by incautious retailers from incompetent or irresponsible makers.

BUT THOSE FAULTS *have been eliminated by manufacturers who follow right principles.* Today's rayon underwear, correctly knit and finished from the best of raw material obtainable, is revolutionizing men's underwear preferences.

CHAMPKNIT is the triumph of rayon specialists using advanced machinery and processes. It has been the outstanding leader in this new apparel field for nearly two years. It has set highest standards of perfection, bringing inimitable underwear joy to hundreds of thousands of men who are satisfied with nothing less than the best.

Skilled tailoring of smoothly soft and elastic fabric achieves supreme comfort and style. Never-clinging, airily cool, unrivaled luxury—and so much more! CHAMPKNIT laughs at laundry perils, holds its shape and colors, and wears and wears and wears. It is teaching men to demand underwear qualities found only with the CHAMPKNIT label. They are proud of its richly lustrous appearance. They appreciate its economy. They are amazed by its endurance. They can safely smile at the complaints by wearers of less worthy brands.

Or are you afraid of being suspected of effeminacy? Some men are, as amused haberdashers tell us. And women, thousands of fastidious misses and matrons, wear men's CHAMPKNIT gym shirts, shorts and union suits rather than the models actually designed for them. But so do traffic cops and other hard-boiled he-men.

Joe Ruddy, holder of more than seven hundred trophies in twenty-six fields of athletic endeavor, and including two Olympic championships, wears CHAMPKNIT. So does Tom Thorpe, football authority and referee. So do such famous golfers as Willie MacFarlane, Johnny Connell, Willie Klein and Tom Kerrigan. So do many of the brawniest men you meet in your travels.

Just forget your fears, try CHAMPKNIT and write us all about it. You'll be grateful enough to do that.

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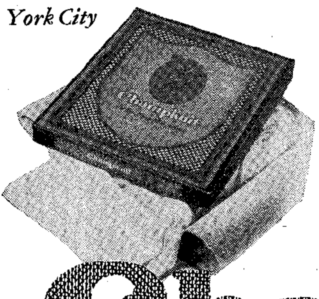
Proof!

When—in club locker rooms, Pullman dressing rooms, or elsewhere—you hear a man speak of rayon underwear, ask him to tell you the name on the label.

If he condemns rayon, says it's unsatisfactory—refers to runs, to weakness in washing, to harsh feel, to fading colors or to other faults, the name will not be CHAMPKNIT.

If you listen to boasts of rayon advantages, its marvelous comfort and wearing qualities, the name, five out of six times, will be CHAMPKNIT.



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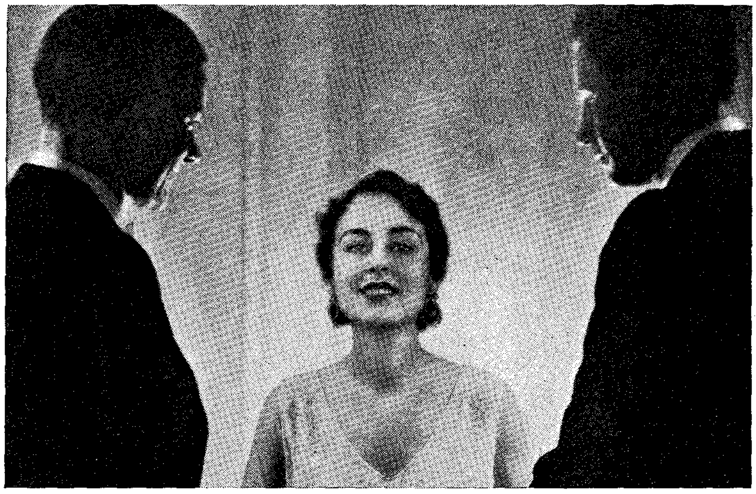

Not for her a dull, humdrum way of living! But a life overflowing and brilliant

Are you the type of woman, to whom health, energy and vitality are essential? Then the protection afforded by this new knowledge of The Danger Line is vital to you.

Thousands, dentists and physicians tell us, are stricken with serious illness — rheumatism — heart and nervous disorders— simply because of decaying teeth and infected gums. And that, not through neglect! For teeth, we know now, must not only be brushed, but also be protected against the acids formed by invisible germs which start tooth decay in remote crevices which cannot be reached by brush alone. Protect yourself against these dangers by using Squibb's Dental Cream containing over 50% of Squibb's Milk of Magnesia, an antacid that will reach all those remote spots where decay begins.

At The Danger Line, where gums meet teeth, the delicate gum edges form little V-shaped crevices. There, food particles collect and ferment. Acids are formed. These acids must be neutralized if you would avoid disease of the gums and the serious diseases that sometimes follow.

Squibb's Dental Cream was developed in collaboration with leading dental authorities. When you use Squibb's, you are using the safest and most effective protection against any undesirable acids that may be present in your mouth.

Visit your dentist at least twice a year. Use Squibb's Dental Cream regularly. It is effective —it makes teeth lustrous—it is pleasant. And contains no grit or harsh astringents to harm the delicate mouth tissues.

You can use it to brush the gums as you should do to keep them healthy. It is safe to use in the tender mouths of children. Buy Squibb's today. Only 40c a generous tube. E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York. *Manufacturing Chemists to the Medical Profession since* 1858.

Squibb's
Milk of Magnesia

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Squibb's Milk of Magnesia, *from which Squibb's Dental Cream is made, is a pure, effective product that is free from the usual earthy taste of other products. It has unsurpassed antacid and mild laxative qualities.*

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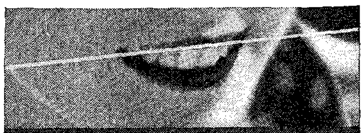


SQUIBB'S
dental cream

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

toppling the towers of the nation's greatest city.

Making a non-stop flight from Dayton in the face of conditions that forced to the ground all assisting and opposing aircraft, and upset all the prearranged details of the demonstration, the bomber, nevertheless, triumphed over every handicap, and was but thirty minutes late for its appointed rendezvous over the Battery. The worst weather the East has experienced in several weeks compelled the attacking ship to forego making contact with fueling and service planes at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and at Bolling Field, Washington. It was forced to cross the dangerous Alleghany region without a much-needed supply of fuel. After its successful foray over New York, the bomber was unable to return to the Ohio base as planned, and landed at Bolling Field, which, to tactical observers, meant that the plane had achieved her objective completely, as the Washington Field, under the plan of the war problem, was held by the Army making the attack, and in reaching the capital the aviators had returned to the protection of their own forces.

The bomber, in charge of Lieut. Odas Moon, and carrying a crew of four, left Wright Field at 1:15 o'clock in the afternoon. At 9:27 watchers at the Battery heard the steady drone of the ship's two Hornet engines. A moment later the ship was seen flying down the west side of Manhattan.

The plane drove on toward its objective at a rate of about ninety miles an hour, its port and starboard riding lights plainly visible in suddenly cleared skies. Lieutenant Moon laid his ship exactly over his bombing course in a manner so precise as to indicate that he had forgotten all his worries fighting his way over the Alleghanies.

The first discharge of bombs, represented by a white flare, was released at 9:40. The luminosity of the flare was such that the entire upper harbor was bathed in white light so brilliant that it was possible to read a newspaper in its glare. Three flares were dropt at five-second intervals. All of them fell on Governors Island, the third making a direct hit on Fort Williams.

After New York harbor, the next "victim" of the bomber's depredations was to have been Atlantic City. But a storm saved the resort and, lacking fuel, we read, the best the attacker could do was turn tail and head for Washington, where the landing was made two hours and fifteen minutes following the "ruin" of Governors Island. Quoting further:

On board the bomber with Lieutenant Moon were Lieuts. Eugene L. Eubank, Paul G. Richter, and Charles T. Skow, and Mr. Bradley Jones, navigation expert, loaned from the material division of the Air Corps station, who was responsible for the navigation of the ship, and picked the course through the fog blanket, which proved an ineffective guard in saving New York from the onslaught of the raider.

While the objective was achieved, the outstanding purpose of the trip was defeated by the weather. The attackers had sought to demonstrate the feasibility of a heavy bomber leaving its base far behind the lines, taking on a new supply of fuel, thrusting deep into enemy territory and returning to its base without stop.

Seldom has a plane faced greater difficulties than that of the bombing crew that came winding over the Alleghanies. The fog and storm forced it so low at times that the giant craft seemed to "be chasing cows across pastures." At no time could the plane go higher than 6,000 feet.

The lone plane sent out on what was to be a non-stop mission to bomb New York from Dayton was a standard Army Keystone bomber, powered with two radial Hornet engines. But in addition to the standard service equipment the plane was particularly fitted to accomplish refueling while in flight.

The special refueling equipment was similar to that used on the Army endurance plane *Question Mark*, with special additions which the experience of the 150-hour flight of that ship had dictated.

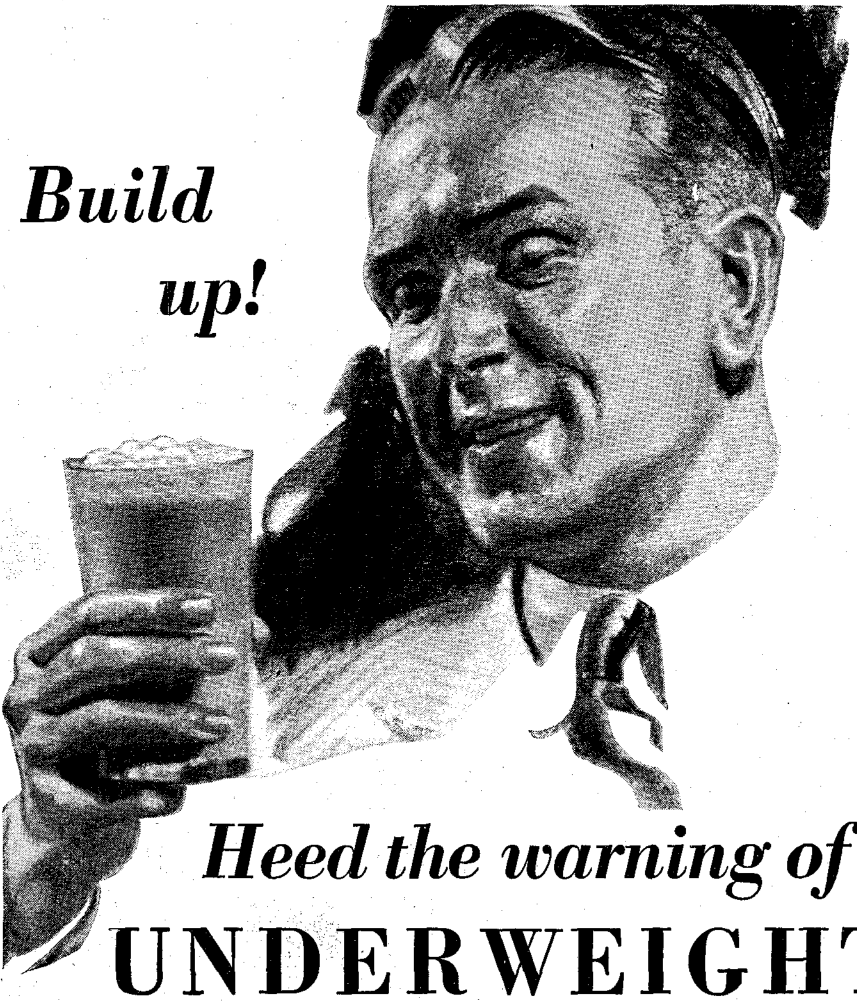
Of the special apparatus, the latest addition was a gas-tight hose which would make it possible for the Keystone plane to receive gasoline from a Douglas service ship without any danger of splashing the inflammable fuel on the heated portions of the bomber.

A rubber disk, slightly tapered downward toward a hole in the center is joined to the mouth of the tank. The tight connection possible by this device would prevent the refueling officer on the bomber, it was hoped, from getting a shower of gasoline during contacts, as was the experience of Maj. Carl Spatz, during the *Question Mark* refueling tests.

Besides the standard military equipment and the refueling apparatus the bomber carried complete navigation and radio equipment, which enabled it to find its way over the Alleghanies through the thickest fog. Besides the radio the bomber was equipped with interplane and interstation telephonic apparatus. While the refueling ship was flying on the airway ahead of the bomber early in the day, the bomber spoke to the plane several times, and on its arrival over Uniontown the Army officers aboard the bomber were apprized of conditions and plans by telephone from the ground station.

Differing views were expresst as to what the "raid" proved, but most agree that it is an indication of possible horrors in another war, when, it is expected raiding planes may terrorize and kill large populations with poison gas-bombs. But Anthony Muto, a New York *Telegram* reporter and former Army flyer, who went in another plane to meet the "raider," said that if actual conditions of warfare had existed, it would have been easy to send the big bombing plane crashing to the earth. The New York *Daily News* seems to feel that what the raid proves depends on the person who tries to prove something by it. For itself, *The News* brings up agitation to make Governors Island an airport, saying of the demonstration:

> If you are a pacifist, it proved anew the silliness of players at war, the horror of real war, and the advisability of scrapping all armaments for the safety and salvation of the world.
>
> If you are inclined to be militaristic, it proved that all tall buildings in the city ought to be capped with anti-aircraft gun-placements, that a flock of fighting planes ought at all times to be on hand somewhere near the heart of New York City—maybe



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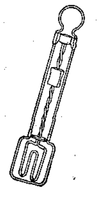

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

in Central Park—and several other things of the same sort.

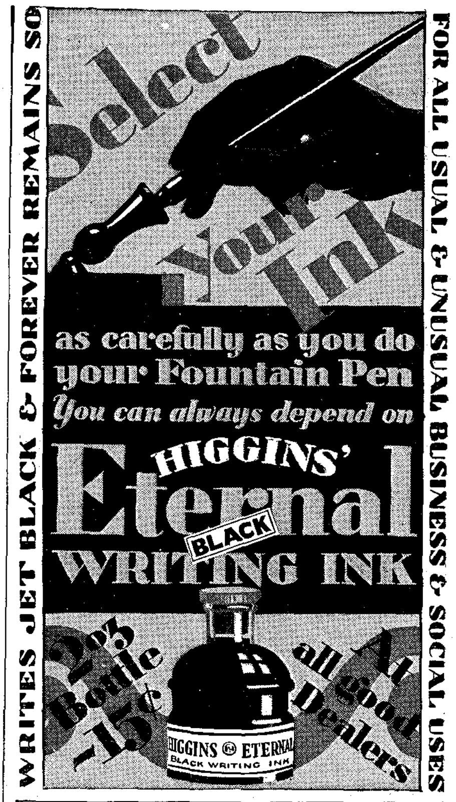
And if you are interested in seeing New York City move properly equipped into the air age, it proved that Governors Island is even less a protection to the city than most of us thought it was, and even more urgently needed as an airport.

But Arthur Brisbane, in *The American*, takes this view:

> Anti-aircraft defenses knew the attack was coming, but nobody saw the bombing plane. Anti-aircraft guns were theoretically and actually useless.
>
> If it had been a real attack there would have been fifty bombing planes instead of one, and the planes would not have "escaped to Washington" as was theoretically done.
>
> They would have flown from New York to a mother ship, 100 or 200 miles offshore, taking on a new load of bombs, and then going to bomb Washington, and, with poison gas, wipe out every public official from the Capitol to the White House.
>
> If our air defense can not even locate and theoretically repel one bombing plane, after having been warned in advance of its coming, what chance would our big cities have against bombing planes and swift pursuit planes, launched unexpectedly from ships offshore?

Altho weather conditions made refueling impossible on the plane's first flight from Dayton, it came back from Washington the next day with its "nursing bottle," and showed an enthralled city how the famous *Question Mark* was fed during its endurance flight. A third plane accompanied these two, and a description of the operations was broadcast. Turning to *The Herald Tribune* for a word picture, we read:

> The squadron came out of the south at seven o'clock, Eastern daylight time, on the minute for the scheduled time of its arrival. Just before the squadron crossed the Narrows and dove on Manhattan, the refueling plane flying above the bomber made contact with the air raider and sent a supply of fuel down into the tanks of the lower plane. Over the Woolworth Building the contact was broken and the bomber, flying at an altitude of about 3,000 feet, executed its tactical maneuvers. Five refueling contacts in all were made in the half-hour.
>
> As the Army bomber was refueling from the air, a description of this operation was broadcast from an accompanying plane by O. B. Hanson, manager of plant and operations of the National Broadcasting Company, and relayed by Station WJZ. The broadcasting plane which accompanied the bomber from Washington was a tri-motored Army monoplane, piloted by Lieut. Leroy Wolfe, of the Army Air Service.
>
> Besides Lieutenant Wolfe and Mr. Hanson, those in the plane were W. G. Eaton, of the Army Signal Corps, and P. H. W. Dixon, of the National Broadcasting Company.
>
> Mr. Hanson came on the air at 7:05 P. M., saying: "Here we are, one mile from New York City—straight up." He described the plane in which he rode, the bomber, and its gasoline supply ship.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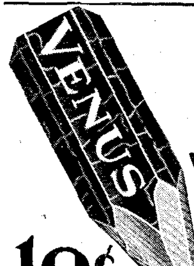

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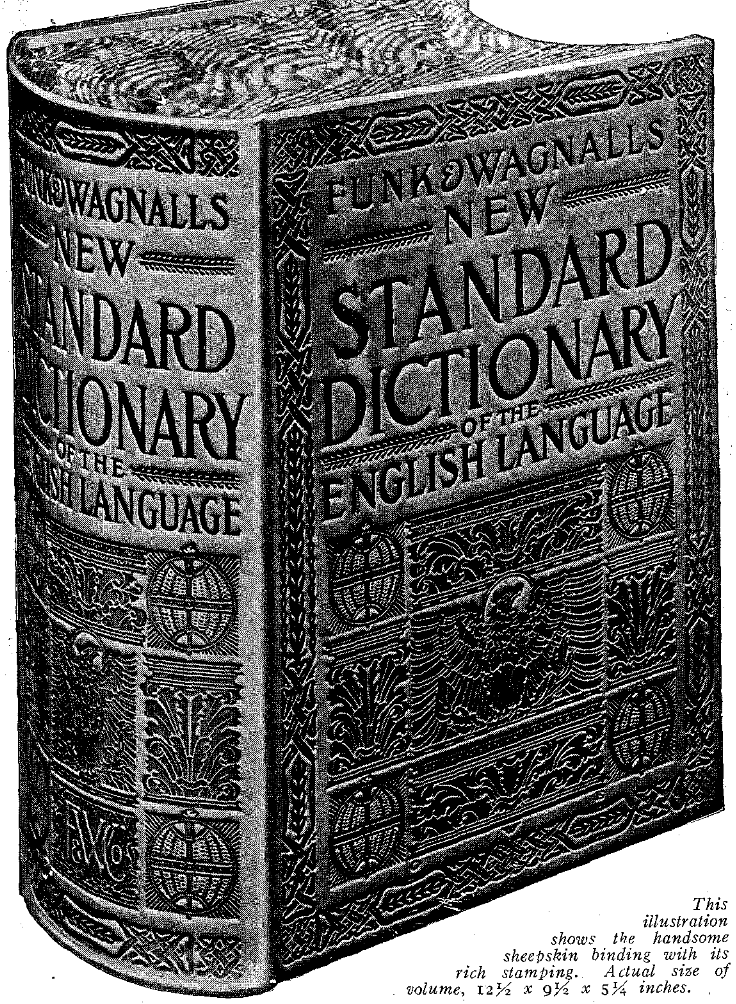

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INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

OUR TOURISTS A LARGE FACTOR IN WORLD FINANCE

TOURIST travel has become "a fact of primary importance in the economy of nations," we read in a bulletin of the National Industrial Conference Board, which is only one of a number of recent discussions of the increasingly important part tourist expenditures are playing in world finance. "The American tourist is doing his best to solve the problem of international settlements that besets the experts," declares Glenn Griswold in the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, reflecting that the $900,000,000 our tourists may spend abroad this year "goes a long way toward offsetting service on foreign debt and unfavorable trade balances." Mr. Griswold thinks that within a year our tourist expenditures will be in excess of a billion dollars at the rate we are going.

Even now, says James M. Campbell in *Advertising and Selling*, "Tourisme," as it is called over there, has become one of Europe's major industries, involving "directly or indirectly an aggregate expenditure of little if any less than a billion dollars a year."

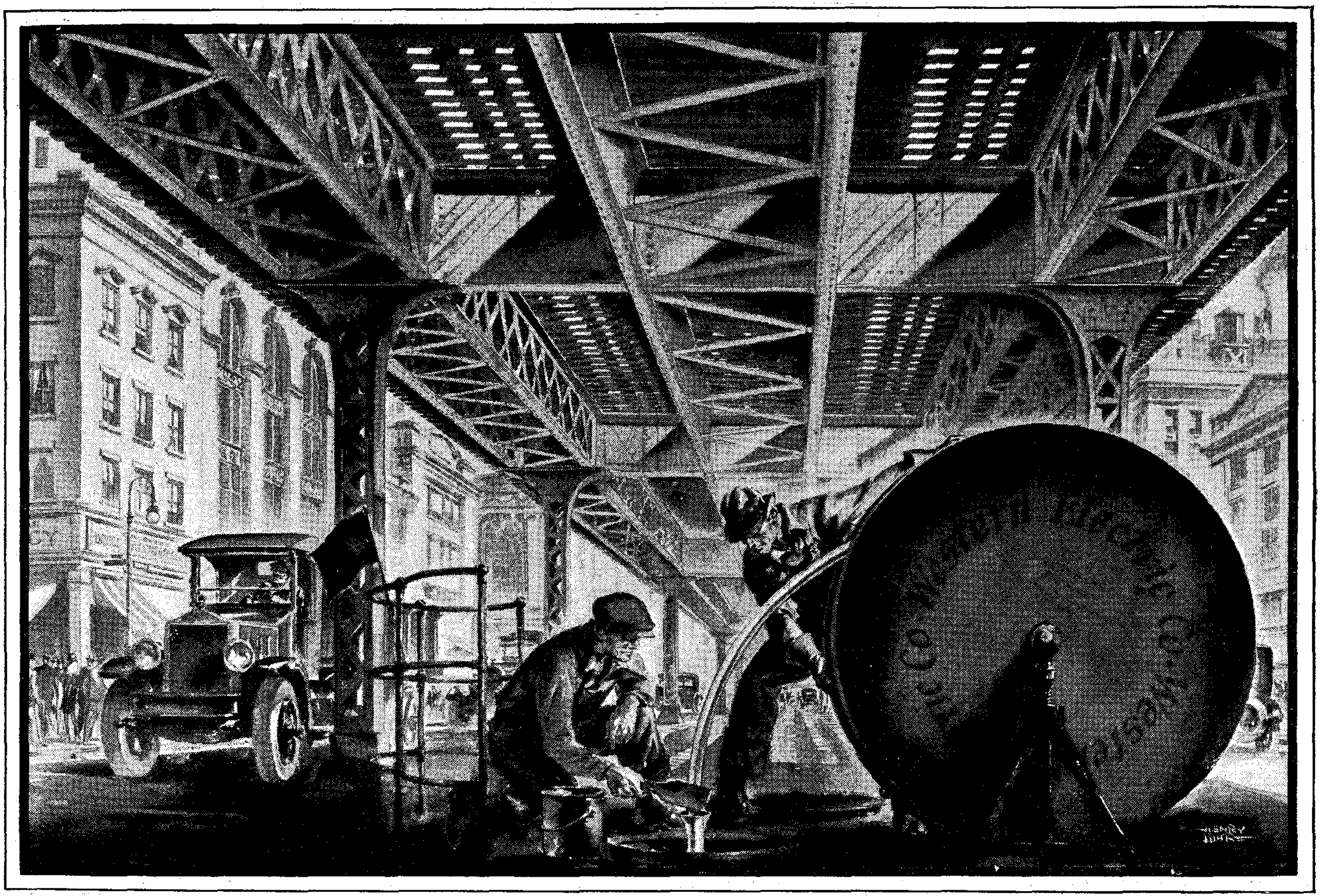
The National Industrial Conference Board, discussing tourist activities, reminds us that precise figures are lacking. We don't even have any precise check-up on the number of tourists, to say nothing of how much they spend. Bureau of Immigration figures show that in the fiscal year of 1927–28, 430,955 American citizens came into this country from abroad. That this includes duplications "is entirely immaterial in connection with the economic aspects of travel," since two persons, each spending a month abroad would spend about as much as one person making two one-month visits. The Conference Board presents figures showing that before 1880 the number of citizens going abroad averaged less than 50,000 a year, and began to average 100,000 after 1900. The figure of 282,586 was reached in 1914, since when there has been the rapid rise to the 1928 figure just given. The falling off of immigration travel, under the new laws, has been partially made up for by the increase of citizen travelers, especially those using tourist third-class or "white-collar steerage." We are told that the primary cause of this increased travel is not a matter of price—

> After all allowances are made for the differences in the purchasing value of the dollar, minimum comfort travel is not essentially cheaper than it was thirty years ago. What has taken place is not so much a change in travel conditions as a change in mental attitude toward foreign travel.

The economic effects of travel are, we read on, "summed up in the fact that the traveler leaves home with his pockets full of money and comes back with them empty":

> When this occurs, as it does to-day, to hundreds of thousands of American citizens it becomes through this multiplication a fact to be reckoned with in international economic relations. In the aggregate, the traveler's pocketbook is something worth struggling for, and there is a lively rivalry among the nations of Europe to secure a share of its contents. The remark overheard in Paris that the city was "inhabited by the French and supported by the Americans" expresses crudely the obligation of Paris shops, hotels, and restaurants to the quarter of a million or more Americans who visit the city annually. The efforts of Germany, Italy and, more recently, Spain, to lure the traveler to those countries is further evidence of the importance of tourist expenditure in national economy.
>
> In the adjustment of payments growing out of foreign-trade relations the American tourist has played a prominent rôle. Since 1874 the exports of merchandise and gold from the United States have, apart from two years, 1887 and 1888, exceeded the imports. When such a movement is long continued it is usually explained as a movement of capital. In the early stages of this apparently "normal" excess of exports of tangible goods there can be no doubt that a considerable part of it went toward the payment of debts previously contracted in Europe. Had no other element intervened, this process would have soon reached an end. If then the excess of exports of goods had continued, it would inevitably have resulted, as has occurred in recent years, in our becoming the creditor of foreign countries. Other things being equal, the rapidity with which such a transformation of the United States from a debtor to a creditor country could take place would depend upon the margin of excess of exports over imports.
>
> If the change has come only gradually over a considerable period of years, it has been largely due to the influence of tourist expenditures. It is clear that if the United States sells its goods abroad, it must buy something in return. The bulk of its purchases will be in the form of foreign wares brought into this country; some of them will be in evidences of debt either of American or foreign origin previously held abroad, while some of these purchases will be in the form of goods and services which are consumed abroad by American citizens and residents. From the standpoint of international trade, whatever the traveler spends in foreign lands stands exactly upon a parity with goods bought in foreign lands and brought into this country for consumption here.

Between the years 1874 and 1895 the average annual net tourist expenditures—what our tourists spend abroad minus what foreign tourists spend in this country—have been computed at $35,000,000, while in the period preceding the outbreak of the war, 1896–1914, they are estimated at $170,000,000. After noting these figures the Conference Board Bulletin goes on to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The challenge to the scientific minds of the Bell System was to find a way for more conversations in existing conduits. Fifteen years ago, the pride of the System was a cable containing nine hundred pairs of wires. Then by many improvements a cable of twelve hundred pairs was perfected. It was rightly considered a scientific triumph.

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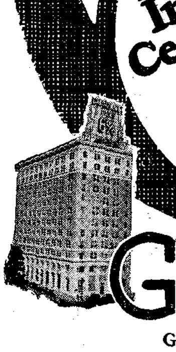

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

reprint these Department of Commerce estimates for the years since 1920:

TOURIST EXPENDITURES

	In United States	*Abroad*	*Net Abroad*
1920..........	....	....	$150,000,000
1921..........	....	....	200,000,000
1922..........	$ 60,000,000	$360,000,000	300,000,000
1923..........	100,000,000	500,000,000	400,000,000
1924..........	100,000,000	600,000,000	500,000,000
1925..........	100,000,000	660,000,000	560,000,000
1926..........	211,000,000	709,000,000	498,000,000
1927..........	242,000,000	770,000,000	528,000,000

Official figures for the last year are not yet available, but it is generally assumed that they will exceed those for 1927. In the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* Glenn Griswold makes a rough estimate of net tourist expenditures of $600,000,000 for this year and a gross of $900,000,000, and suggests that the spendings abroad will reach over a billion dollars in a year or two. The New York *Journal of Commerce* makes a $750,000,000 estimate, and then goes on to wonder just how much this money is really doing for Europe. Of course, it says,

> The American invasion is a recurrent phenomenon, and if it failed to materialize, the loss would undoubtedly have a most seriously weakening effect upon the exchanges of the countries that rely upon a golden stream of tourist expenditures. Their trade balances would suffer, and they might be forced to seek foreign loans as a means of balancing their accounts.

On the other hand, we are told, this influence, being expected, is largely discounted in advance, and can not "act to relieve exceptional capital shortages due to the cessation of the flow of American long-term funds resulting from borrowing operations in this market." Furthermore:

> Tourist outlays support the industries that tourists patronize and thus indirectly feed the springs of Europe's capital supply. But the process is a slow one and, moreover, it is a regular one that can not be regarded as a surrogate for exceptional deprivations due to the cessation of investment-lending by Americans to Europeans.
>
> Even the temporary support to exchange which comes from the tourist demand for foreign currencies will be felt most by that country which least needs it at the moment—that is by France. Germany, which would welcome and could utilize most effectively the millions that our tourists will scatter about France, will get a relatively small, tho an increasing, share of the total outlay.

Characterizing "tourisme" as a "billion-dollar industry," James M. Campbell calls attention in *Advertising and Selling* to the efforts being made in Europe to encourage this business. The business being so profitable, "no wonder every country in Europe is trying to get its share." The cooperative principle is everywhere accepted, "in almost all the countries of continental Europe the hotels, the railroads, the steamship companies, and the air-lines have joined hands in an effort to attract tourists."

SELLING "ON THE GOOD NEWS"

ONE of the favorite practises of stock-market tape readers has been to "sell on the good news," that is, to cash in when a definite statement of increased dividends or large earnings or merger arrangements justifies great expectations about a stock. The Standard Statistics Company of New York in its *Your Money* remarks that "the theory behind the practise evolves around the idea that the stock in question has been advanced previously on well-informed buying in anticipation of just such an announcement, and that those speculators who have been lucky enough to anticipate the development will now proceed to cash in their profits, and the stock, therefore, will sell lower through this profit taking."

Facts seem to justify the theory, we are told, since "a study involving twenty-two representative stocks on which stock dividends of from 33⅓ to 900 per cent. were declared, or which had been split on a two-to one to six-to-one basis, resulted in the conclusion that in these cases the belief was justified." That is—

> The advances are mainly anticipatory. Prior to the split-up or stock distribution, the average issue tends to move forward faster than the general market; after the financial change is completed, the trend is comparable with that of the market as a whole.

A BANK THAT PAYS THE BILLS

SOMETHING new in banking is offered by a new trust company which has been organized and will shortly open its doors in Scarsdale, a Westchester County suburb of New York. What chiefly draws attention to the bank is the plan to pay the bills of depositors without their bothering to write the checks; it will only be necessary for the depositor to forward the bill to the bank properly approved for payment. It is also announced that women as well as men will be members of the board of directors. The bank will be known as the Trust Company of Scarsdale. The New York *Times* thus comments on the "scheme to abolish the first-of-the-month bugaboo of bills due":

> When bills come in, they need only be looked over, approved for payment, and bundled off to the mail-box. The bank will then pay the bills of its patrons, deducting such payments from their accounts.
>
> Evidently a bid is to be made for the patronage of women, for various prominent women of Scarsdale will be invited to sit in at the company's councils.
>
> But what a temptation to extravagance in shopping it is likely to prove! Many a woman who would hesitate to fork out three crisp ten-dollar bills for a charming little hat, which she doesn't really need, feels not a qualm of extravagance when she writes a check for it, or simply says "Charge it to my account." And if the process of paying is made completely painless—only an initialed O. K. on a bill—shopping for tempting finery should receive a great stimulus. Both little milliners and grand couturiers will wish the bank the best of success.

"This Professional man's $1000 *grew*...safely...*to over* $40,000"

Fred I. Pugsley, Cashier of the Westchester County National Bank, Peekskill, N. Y., tells the story of two professional men—and the dramatic contrast in their present fortunes.

"SOME years ago," said Mr. Pugsley, "a young professional man came to me for advice—he was a depositor in our bank—on how to build a competence for himself.

"He was able in his profession, and earned a respectable income. I recommended a good $1000 bond, safeguarded by sound management and history of earnings. He bought it—and promptly borrowed $1000 to buy another bond with.

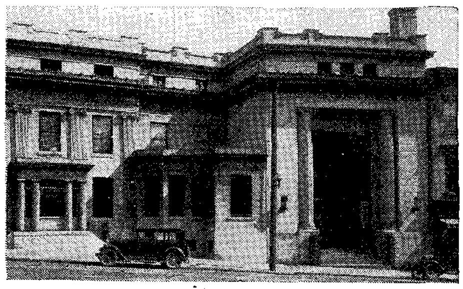
"For 15 years, he always owed us money. But in those 15 years this professional man's $1000 grew with constant saving and investing—safely—to over $40,000.

"He presents," continued Mr. Pugsley, "a remarkable contrast with another young man—in the same profession, and about his equal in ability—who wouldn't wait, who wanted to make a 'killing.' Buying bonds—for him—was too slow a way to make a fortune. So he plunged here, took a 'flyer' there—and he's still carrying the worry.

"With every new venture into speculation, he starts from scratch. The result always ends disadvantageously. The last time we met, he told me, 'Mr. Pugsley, I wish I had taken your advice a dozen years ago.'"

"One of them took my advice."

LIKE ALL BANKERS worthy of the high position their communities accord them, Mr. Pugsley considers that to preach safety in investment is one of the moral obligations of his profession. In every community, leading bankers urge upon their customers to put safety before any other consideration.



The Westchester County National Bank, Peekskill, N. Y., founded in 1833, is the oldest bank in Westchester County and is recognized as one of the strongest financial institutions in the country.

Good yield, of course, is important, though never should it be permitted to outweigh the advantages that go with a complete safeguarding of both principal and interest.

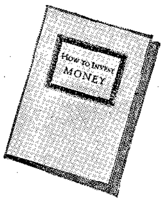
The banker knows, too, how important diversification is. Yet this he recognizes as essentially a problem of adaptation of specific types of securities to individual needs. Here the professional knowledge and experience of the banker are of inestimable value to the investor.

Indeed, the selection of the right type of bonds is, for the average investor, too complicated a problem to be decided by himself. It is best to consult a banker, or a high grade investment house, before he buys.

Fred I. Pugsley, influential banker of Peekskill, N. Y., is President of the Westchester County Bankers' Association, and Cashier of the Westchester County National Bank of Peekskill.

Over 900 bankers, in communities that range from large metropolitan cities to small trading centers, choose bonds from among Straus offerings for their own reserves and to recommend to customers for investment.

As a help to all who are interested in studying the principles of sound investment, S. W. Straus & Co. has prepared an interesting, easy-to-understand booklet, "How To Invest Money." Every person seriously concerned in safeguarding his future should own a copy of this booklet. It will be sent without charge. Write for booklet F-1012.



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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

May 22.—The Cantonese Government notifies the Foreign Consular Corps that 5,000 Kwangsi troops at Lupao, twenty-five miles north of Canton, have surrendered, thus ending the Kwangsi threat against the city.

May 23.—Former King Amanullah of Afghanistan abandons his struggle to regain the throne and flees to India.

The French Council of Ministers approves the 1930 budget of 48,000,000,000 francs (about $1,872,000,000).

The Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang political party, supreme organ of the Chinese Nationalist Government, expels Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, Central China war-lord, and orders an expedition against him.

May 24.—After twenty years of negotiation, the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church unite as a national church to be known as the Church of Scotland. The minority in the United Free Church of Scotland will remain out of the union.

May 25.—The Nanking Government makes public documents purporting to convey an offer of help to Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang from the Central Political Council of Moscow.

The Italian Senate approves the Lateran Treaties, 315 to 6, leaving the way clear for the exchange of ratifications by King Victor Emmanuel and Pope Pius XI.

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, chief German delegate to the Reparations Conference in Paris, rejects the Allied debt terms providing for a mean annuity of 2,050,000,000 marks (about $492,000,000), proposed by Owen D. Young and the American delegation.

May 27.—The King of Italy signs the Lateran Treaties. Only an exchange of ratifications remains to put them into force.

DOMESTIC

May 22.—The Senate Rules Committee unanimously decides that the privilege of the Senate floor should be denied to the press associations on the ground that the United Press Association had made public the vote, taken in secret session, on the confirmation of former Senator Lenroot as a Federal judge.

An appeal for a better understanding between the peoples of the United States and Great Britain, signed by ninety-seven British clergymen and religious leaders and eighty-nine American ministers and educators, is made public in both countries.

George Eastman, camera-manufacturer and philanthropist, has given $200,000 to the Association of American Rhodes Scholars, to establish the George Eastman Visiting Professorship at Oxford University, it is announced.

Through the efforts of New York State Supreme Court Justice Thomas C. T. Crain, the lockout of 75,000 building-trades mechanics on $100,000,000 worth of construction in New York City is canceled, and the sympathetic strikes supporting Electrical Workers' Union, Local 3, are called off.

May 23.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, now on a hunting trip in Central Asia, accepts the post of Governor of Porto Rico, it is announced.

Dr. Cleland B. McAfee, of Chicago Theological Seminary, a Liberal, is elected Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, 572 to 332.

Barred from the Senate floor, with other news associations, the Associated Press submits to Vice-President Curtis a protest against exclusion for a matter in which it said it was not concerned, but nevertheless insisting on the right to print news whether or not obtained from an executive session.

May 24.—The House adopts, 234 to 138, a rule under which all amendments to the Hawley tariff revision bill will be scrapped without debate or consideration.

The Senate votes to put the 1930 census enumerators under the Civil Service Commission.

President Hoover appoints Joseph Potter Cotton of New York to be under-Secretary of State, to succeed James Reuben Clark, Jr., resigned.

May 25.—Due largely to the efforts of Miss Anna Weinstock, of the Federal Department of Labor, the rayon mills strike at Elizabethton, Tenn., is called off.

A letter written by a secretary of the British Embassy to James T. Carter, of Lynchburg, Virginia, saying that the British Ambassador would be willing to waive the privilege of importing liquor should the American Government indicate that the practise is distasteful to it, is made public.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, meeting in St. Paul, Minn., decides unanimously to submit to the 214 presbyteries of the Church overtures to place women on an equality with men in the affairs of the Church.

May 26.—Reginald L. Robbins and his co-pilot, James Kelly, flying the monoplane *Fort Worth*, break all sustained flight records by staying aloft 172 hours, 31 minutes and 10 seconds, or 21 hours, 51 minutes and 10 seconds longer than the *Question Mark*.

Prof. Melvin T. Copeland, director of the Bureau of Economic Research of Harvard University, asserts in his survey prepared for the Committee on Recent Economic Changes that "no real evidence" has been found "to indicate that instalment-selling has been undermining the integrity of the credit structure or becoming more of a financial hazard than it was, for example, in 1920."

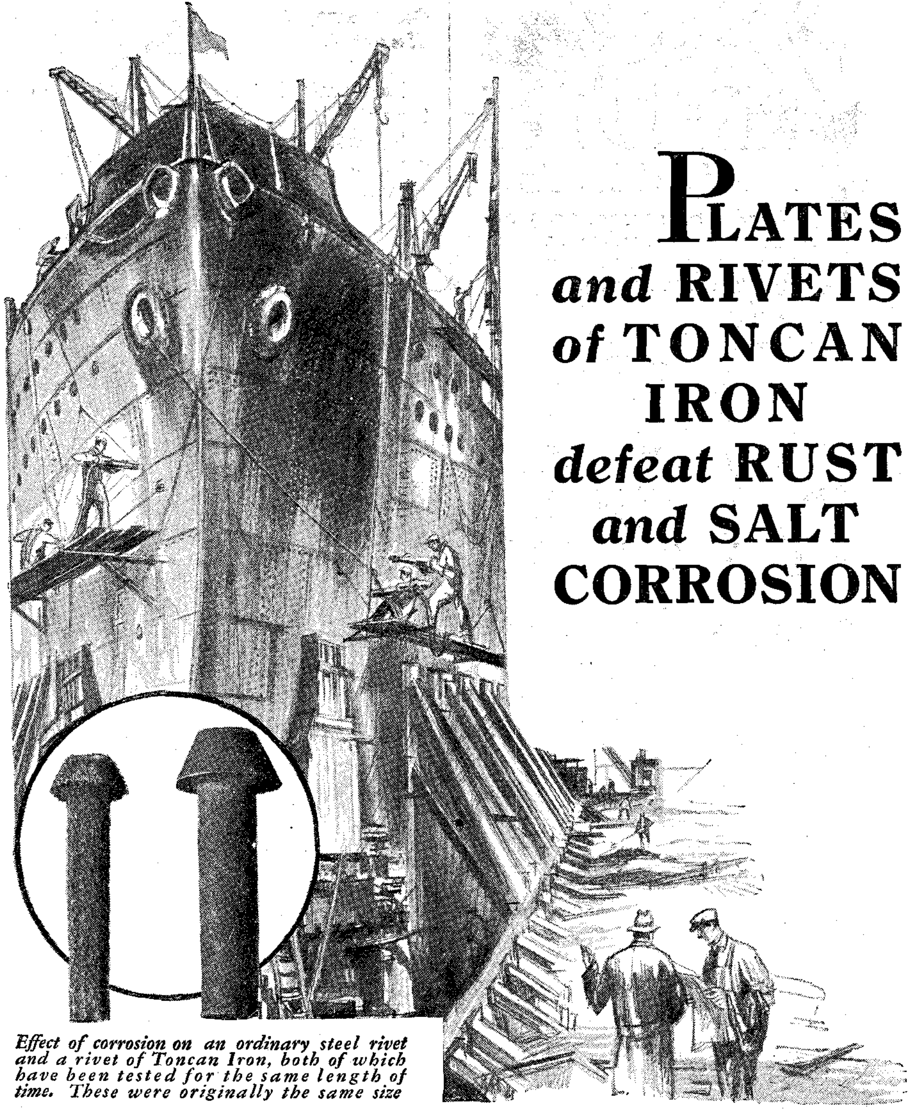
May 27.—The Senate abandons its inquiry on the recent news "leak" concerning the confirmation of former Senator Lenroot as a Federal judge, and arranges to hear all proposals for modifying the Senate's rule of secrecy in such cases not later than June 4.

The United States Supreme Court upholds the Federal District Court of Illinois in barring Rosika Schwimmer, Hungarian pacifist, from American citizenship, because of her refusal to bear arms in defense of the nation.

The Supreme Court of the United States decides unanimously that "pocket vetoes" are constitutional.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Miss Anne Spencer Morrow are married at the home of Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow at Englewood, New Jersey.

TONCAN



Effect of corrosion on an ordinary steel rivet and a rivet of Toncan Iron, both of which have been tested for the same length of time. These were originally the same size

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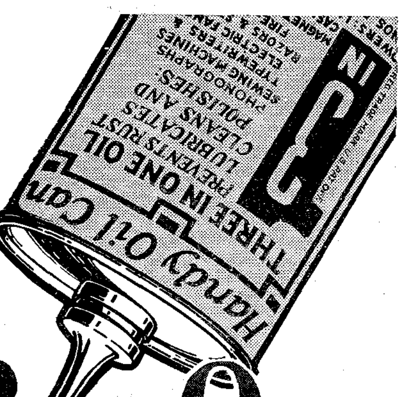

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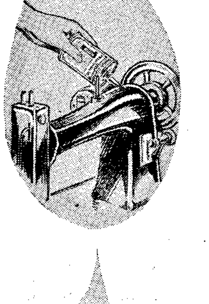

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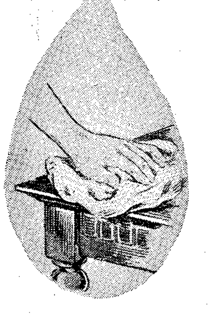

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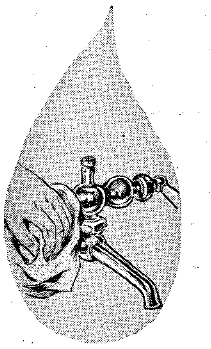

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

All Explained.—"Don't you think the water is awfully hard here?"

"Yes, but it rains harder here."—*Wisconsin Octopus.*

Let 'Em Writhe.—An Indian snake-charmer now plays to his pets on the bagpipes instead of the usual reed pipes. We don't care; we never did like snakes.—*Humorist.*

Desperate Remedy.—"What have you there?"

"Some insect powder."

"Good heavens! You aren't going to commit suicide?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Narrow Escape.—FOND PARENT (finishing story)—"And so they lived happily ever after."

ANGEL CHILD—"Gee, Pop, lucky they didn't get married."—*Yale Record.*

Horrors of the Next War.—A daily paper states that a new musical instrument combining a saxophone and bagpipes has been invented. That's not a musical instrument —it's a weapon.—*Passing Show (London).*

Not Up to His Job.—LAURA—"Why do Eileen's people object to her future husband?"

VERA—"Well, there are seven in the family and he's only got a two-seater."—*The Auto Car.*

Ancient Retainer.—LADY (making her will, to lawyer)—"And I wish to leave the sum of twenty pounds to my old and valued parlor-maid, Eliza Jenkins, who has served me well and faithfully for over six months."—*Punch (London).*

Now Then, Inventors!—
'Most any golfer, poor or rich,
  Would never count the cost,
Could he but buy a golf ball which
  Would bark when it was lost.
—*Answers.*

Double Jeopardy.—A correspondent assures us that the following notice has been posted around about an electric station in Donegal: "Beware—To touch these wires is instant death. Any one found doing so will be prosecuted."—*Manchester Guardian.*

Just Once Would Do.—An airplane built for an American millionaire contains a bathroom. An excellent shower may be obtained by the occupant of the bath who clings tightly to the rim and then signals to the pilot to loop the loop a few times.—*Humorist.*

Mighty Poor Chance.—Little Milton came home from Sunday-school with a mite box.

"Why do they call it a mite box, mother?" asked Milton.

"Because," chirped in his brother, "you might put something in it and you might not."—*The Churchman.*

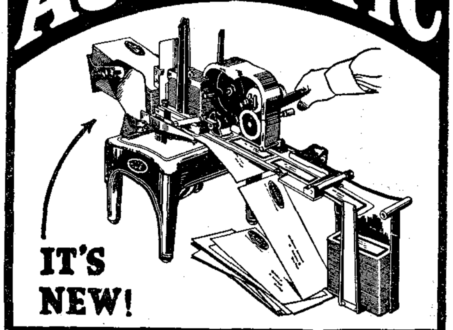
No Go-Between.—"Won't you give a shilling to the Lord?" said a Salvation Army girl to an old Aberdonian.

"How auld are ye, lassie?" he inquired.

"Nineteen, sir."

"Ah, weel, I'm past seventy-five. I'll be seein' Him afore you, so I'll hand it to Him mysel'."—*Times of India.*

AUTOMATIC



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SLIPS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT

Four-and-a-Half, for Instance?—Between four and five bandits broke into the Earl Park State bank.—*Indiana paper.*

Fur Coats to the Squirrels?—Wanted—Men and women to sell from house to house, in unoccupied territories.—*Ad in the Calgary Herald.*

Out Where Men Are Men.—Ralph Hickman came home from San Marcos the last of the week, and is handling ice while he is resting.—*Texas paper.*

Plausible Surmise.—

BELIEVES SUICIDE
ENDED OWN LIFE

—*Head-lines in the Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Blue Law.—Wareham—Town meetin' decrees that "all persons within the town owning dogs shall be muzzled."—"*Seventy-five Years Ago" column in the Boston Traveler.*

Frail Beauties.—We were fortunate in securing 500 more pairs of these wonderful stockings. Regular $1.00 value. We do not guarantee them to last all day.—*Ad in the El Paso Times.*

Don't Wring 'Em too Hard.—

LAUNDRYMEN TO
TAKE WOMEN OUT
OF THE WASHTUB

—*Head-lines in the Chattanooga News.*

What Price the One That Got Away?—A striped bass 17½ feet long was bagged in the Sacramento River near Chico Saturday by Emmett Hous. This is the first catch of its kind this season.—*Sacramento Bee.*

Where Time Dances the Hula-Hula.—Members of the Kilauea Lodge gathered at a special meeting to-day at the Masonic Temple at 2.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The meeting lasted until eleven o'clock last night.—*Hilo (Hawaii) paper.*

Barnum Lived too Soon.—"My niece, who is 5 feet 5 inches tall, and never had weighed over 100 pounds, has tried your advice for gaining and she now weighs 1,431, according to the 'Y' scales, and is delighted. Mrs. N."—*Pawtucket paper.*

More New Diet Fads.—Wanted—A young or middle-aged woman for cooking. —*Florence (Cal.) paper.*

Apple-sauce from cans and chubby children is a natural and wholesome combination.—*Breakfast hints in a New Jersey paper*

Tell the Truth if It Hurts.—The —— Company is a business proposition. It is organized to make money in developing a phenomenally rich property—a property that is already producing rich ore and that appears to be almost unlimited in expense. —*Ad in a Kansas paper.*

And There It Sits.—The Pulitzer Prize committee overlooked giving five hundred or a thousand dollars to the reportorial genius who wrote a piece about a windstorm in the Dunbar (W. Va.), *Advance* last week: "The principal effect of the storm in this city was the moving of a lot of débris from where it was to where it is."—*Chicago Tribune.*

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FROM *DALLAS—THE CENTER**

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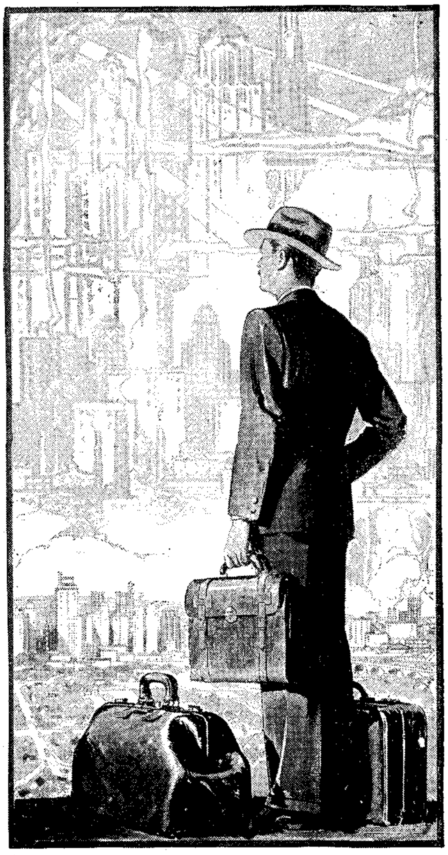

MANY manufacturers, both national and sectional, have already "proved out" the Southwest—but the field is still open—uncrowded—as are few other territories of such present market importance. There remain to be utilized by far-seeing executives pioneering advantages comparable to the manufacturing opportunities that existed 25 and 50 years ago in older, earlier settled sections of the country.

Here you find an unusual combination. A sizable market—more than twelve million people with annual purchasing power of over six billion dollars—and a market that is in its youth, with its real growth and development ahead! The Southwest is making more rapid strides in population and wealth than most other large market units. It is a twentieth century land of opportunity!

There are practically unlimited raw materials for many lines of manufacturing. There are vast fuel and power resources. There's an untapped reservoir of intelligent white labor, seeking industrial employment. Building costs are lower. Taxes are lower. These and other advantages mean *lower manufacturing costs*—which mean *larger profits* for manufacturers that serve the large and growing Southwest market *from within.*

We have prepared for business executives "*A Complete Market Analysis of Dallas and the Great Southwest*," based on exhaustive surveys made by leading Eastern industrial engineers. It contains facts—it is complete—it is invaluable to executives seeking manufacturing opportunities or responsive markets. Write for it on your business letterhead.

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An average I. C. S. lesson is not four or five pages but *fifty* pages long—solid meat for half a dozen evenings under the study lamp. The average course consists of 45 of these lessons, and some are much longer. Mechanical Engineering, for example, includes 186 lessons. The Architectural Course contains 142. And the complete Commercial Course is made up of 113 lessons. The student must master every lesson himself and merit a passing mark of 70 or over in order to graduate.

The man who earns an I. C. S. diploma in any course has a real knowledge of his subject. The student who has completed a course of average length has spent over 700 hours in study, under competent instruction. He has read some 2000 pages of text, and turned in between 40 and 50 written papers. *Furthermore he has demonstrated that he has character — the ambition and the grit that every employer likes to see in his men.*

Right in your own organization you will find I. C. S. students. And they are *worth* finding — worth watching. Talk to them about technical points. Test their knowledge. Keep an eye on their advancement, for the qualities they possess will be an asset to your business.

If you are interested in learning more about the International Correspondence Schools and their service, write for our booklet "The Business of Building Men."

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